DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 266 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons
12th Novr. ..	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
19th ,, ..	Medina ..	12500	....	..
26th ,, ..	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th ,, ..	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
17th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,, ..	Nasova ..	7000	....	..
31st ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaiser-iHind	11500
1917				
7th Janry. ..	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
14th ,, ..	Moultan ..	10000	....	..
21st ,, ..	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..
28th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
17th Nov. ..	Novara ..	7000	Moultan *	10000
15th Decr. ..	Nyanza ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1917				
11th Janry. ..	Nankin ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
25th ,, ..	Nellore ..	7000	Medina * ..	12500
8th Febry ..	Somali ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,, ..	Nora ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
8th March ..	Namur ..	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
10th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
20th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar ..	E. and S. Afri via Porebunder.
*13th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
1st class Rs. 690	First class (returning by B I) Rs. 1035.
	First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
	Second class (returning by P. & O Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Totomi Maru	N. Kamada	3412	27th Oct.	10th Nov.
Yamagata Maru	K. Kudo	3791	4th Nov.	11th Nov.
Moyork Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Nov	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru..	S Shinohara	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	27th Oct.	9th Nov.
Kasato Maru..	6209	K. Horf	1st Nov	13th Nov
Luzon Maru ..	4975	T. Watanabe	8th Nov.	18th Nov
Indo Maru....	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru	4490	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris *	A & C	9239		18thNov.
City of York	A & C	7834		25th Nov

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7468	10th Nov.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles —	559	851	458	699
	620	1,065	488	790
Liverpool... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	608	90	451	675
	—	942	—	712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	Arrived	8th Nov.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	6th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. S. Asia Maru	2561	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apol'o Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 15th November.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons on or about 25th November.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Horoby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

started in 1916 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

(Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, G. I. P. RY., ETC.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Indian Hand Carved and Specially ordered and selected Household, Teak and Blarkwood Substantial and Neatly Polished Furniture, Drawing Room Suites Lined Silk Tapestry, very Rich latest Artistic Designed William and Marry Styled Drawing Room large Hall Cabinets, Mahoganized English Designed Revolving Roll Top, Master Key, Office Table, Gramophones, English Grecian designed complete Bed Room Suites, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Electric Table Fan selected Bed Room Almyrahs, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been removed for sale), the very rich Indian hand carved and specially ordered and selected household teak and blackwood substantial and neatly polished furniture by the well-known makers, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored side boards, dinner waggons, meat safes, drawing room and reading room silk tapestry, lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich latest artistic designed William and Marry style drawing room large hall cabinets, mahoganized English designed revolving roll top master key, office table, Remington typewriter No. 10, rich library book cases, Chesterfield sofa, corner cabinets, rich teapoys, rich seasoned blackwood Indian carved centre tables, rich ornaments, China vases, Durrie carpets, rich pictures, electric table fan hatstands, English Grecian designed complete bed room suites consisting of almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, selected single and double almairahs chest of drawer, rich Queen Anne pattern double and single bedstead, rich glass porcelain and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas C. Ross, Esq., including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE COLLEGE of ENGINEERING Poona, and the Workshop will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, November 15th. The Engineering tour to Bombay of the B.E. Class and the Road project of the S.E. class will commence on THURSDAY, the 16th November.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 4th November, 1916. 5846

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DIVIDEND WARRANT of Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., of Rs. 100 for the year ending 31st May, 1915, of Dwarkadas Devidas, is LOST. The finder will return to the Owner, Old Modikhana, Fort, Bombay. 5857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Teak and Blackwood Screens, Soiled Linen Basket, Single Iron and Mahoganised Cots, Writing and Dressing Tables, Pictures, Wall Plates, Spring Mattress, Looseleaf Album, Filters with Stand, Knife Machine, Oscillating Fan Plate, Gas and Kerosine Stoves and Lamps, Flower Vases, etc. Dealers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5854

Bombay, 7th November, 1916.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an FINAL DIVIDEND up to 30th June, 1916, at the rate (after deducting Income Tax) of Rs. 11-12-0 per 5 per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 90 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th November, 1916, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names were on the Register on the 1st instant.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th November, 1916. 5853

NOTICE.

IN accordance with part II of Regulation 8th framed by the Commissioner of Police with previous consent of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Police Act of 1902, in the matter of Police admnistration of Bombay for Public places of amusements under Article 22, Sub-Section I, items 1, g and h of 1914, it is notified for the information of public hereby that on plot measuring about 1,332 square yards, belonging to Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, Esquire, situated at Lamington Road, Ward No. (D) 1690 (1) at Street No. 1, Collector's New Survey No. 7387, it is intended to build a Cinema Theatre.

It is hereby notified that any persons having any objections to the building of above Cinema Theatre should send the same in writing to the Commissioner of Police at the latest on 14th of November, 1916, i.e., 14 days after the date of this notice

VAKDE & CHINOY,
Architects.

Bombay, 31st October, 1916. 5855

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON EAST AFRICAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAYS, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, MESOPOTAMIA, AND PORT OF BASRA.

EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS OR PARSIS.

WHARF Superintendents, Jetty Inspectors, Store-keepers, Supervisors and Inspector of Works (preference given to men capable of taking levels) Locomotive Firemen, Inspectors, Drivers and Firemen Marine Motor Mechanics, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners Boiler Makers, Head Clerks, Accountants.

INDIAN STAFF.

Clerks including Mileage, Workshop and Shed Clerks also Time-keepers and Store-keepers, Accountants, Locomotive Drivers, Marine Motor Mechanics, Firemen, Carriage Examiners, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Moulders, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Copper-smiths, Tinsmiths, Ships platers, Boiler platers, Caulkers, Rivetters, Hammermen, Drivers for Pumps driven by steam and oil-engines, Wiremen, Armature winders, Pipelayers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Stone-masons, Fitter Coolies, Wharf gunners, Serangs, Khalasis acquainted with pile driving work, Coolies, Chowkidars.

Apply in person to RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 3, Shed, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot. 5520

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

SUPERINTENDENT, DIRECT TAX DEPARTMENT on Rs. 50—2—60, plus Rs. 15 per month, conveyance allowance. Applicant should know English and have some experience of property valuation, and of office work.

ONE SURVEYOR, for making alignments, on Rs. 40. Preference will be given to a man having experience of City Survey work. The post is a temporary one, for three years.

ONE SANITARY INSPECTOR, on Rs. 50, plus Rs. 5, per month, cycle allowance, to be in charge of the Municipal Stables and night soil depot. Applicant must be a qualified Sanitary Inspector with Veterinary qualifications.

A SUB-OVERSEER, on Rs. 30—3—45, plus Rs. 15, per month, conveyance allowance. The principal duties will be the supervision of buildings and enforcements of building by-laws throughout the city, and preference will be given to a man having previous experience of such work.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be made in writing to the Municipal Commissioner, Surat, not later than 20th November, 1916.

(Sd.) H. DOW,
Municipal Commissioner, Surat.

2-11-1916. 5822

BUSINESS NOTICES

For Public notices please see front page column six.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Caronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE New Matriculation Mathematics Class will start working from 16th November at Grant Road. Further particulars from Mr. KAIKOBAD MADAN, B.A., Opp. Post Office, Mahim. 5831

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644

HANDSOME REWARD.—LOST between Neral and Matheran on the morning of November the 3rd. One Buff coloured POCKET-WALLET, containing in notes rupees six hundred and thirty, and two first class tickets, by the P. & O. Company. Finder, or those giving information leading to the recovery of the aforesaid property will be handsomely rewarded. Apply to Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5848

WANTED

WANTED—LIGHT CAR, 2 or 3 seater, new or second-hand. Write particulars, date, price, etc., to Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5802

WANTED—FINANCING PARTNER or SHROFF for established, influential, import and export firm. Capital Rupees Fifty Thousand. Apply to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5859

WANTED—A MEDICAL MAN trained in Microscopical work to run a private Clinical Laboratory in Lucknow during the absence of the advertiser on Military duty. For full particulars and terms apply to R. K. KACKER, Lieut., I.M.S., P. O. Bhowali, District, Naini Tal. 5847

WANTED—A MATRIC with 2 years teaching experience for Vasna Mahikatha Anglo-Vernacular School on the Sabarmati, 3 miles from Randheja Station. Pay Rs. 20. Apply sharp with full particulars to:—
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
221, Church Gate Street,
5856 Bombay.

WANTED—English gentlemen with a knowledge of the Persian language for duty as purchasing officers in Mesopotamia. Such as are approved will join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2. Applicants should report personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Bombay Brigade, at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock. 5814

FOR SERVICE AT BUSHIRE—WANTED an ENGINEER for the Condensing plant at Bushire—Must be fully qualified and experienced. First or second class certificate, capable of carrying out necessary repairs. Able to speak and write English clearly. Security deposit Rs. 1,000 must be furnished. Pay from Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications, with free rations and overtime pay. Apply with copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, Divisional Area, Poona. 5845

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

ONE MOTOR CYCLE RUDGE-MULTI with coach-built side-car and one screw-cutting 3½ft. lathe with true chuck and tools. Apply to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5850

FOR SALE—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915. Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights. Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"CAMP VIEW" from 1st November, for rent and particulars. Apply to Mr CAMA, c/o "Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Last Performances and Farewell of the present

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

on Termination of their Eastern Tour 1916.

TO-NIGHT
Tuesday, Nov. 7th
FOR THE LAST TIME.
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"

Wednesday, November 8th
"A COUNTY GIRL."

Thursday, November 9th
Final Performance
"THE ONLY GIRL."

Friday, November 10th
Last performance of the old favourite.
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

Saturday, November 11th
GRAND VAUDEVILLE NIGHT
A mammoth Collection of the Entire Company's Specialities.

Sunday, November 12th
Special Reduced priced Matinee at 6 p.m.
To be announced later.

Prices at 9-30 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6 :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
A GREAT CINEMA Programme!
For the first time in Bombay
French Official War Films of the Greatest Battle in History:

THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN

Remarkable pictures of this Colossal Struggle taken at Great Risk by Operators on the War Scarred battlefields where our Immortal Allies are defeating the Hun to-day. Secrets of the Great Defence revealed.

A Top Notch Nordisk Film
'The AMOROUS DETECTIVE'
Popular Cinema Prices, Rs. 2 to 4 annas

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
TRIPLE BILL OF CINEMA DRAMA:
"THE TORRENT OF VENGEANCE."

A city-builder was at variance with his neighbour who had also built a city and who was more successful than himself. His daughter had formed a friendship with the son of his rival but he wanted to put a stop to it, being opposed to his neighbour whom he wanted to ruin. He tried to flood his rival's city, but he gets drowned, while his daughter marries the son. The flood scene and the actors swimming in it are very exciting. This film proves without doubt the fact that scenes are not exciting only when murder and detective dramas are shown.

"SCORCHED WINGS."

A drama showing the disadvantages of the ill-training of girls. The parents in this instance never troubled to cultivate the feelings of constancy. The youthful heart springs from one mistake to another till a young man impresses upon her what proper behaviour is.

"THE VOICE OF THE TEMPTER."

A man leaving a legacy desires to use his authority on his nephew by ordering him to marry a niece who was not his equal socially or intellectually. The scenes where the nephew first meets the niece and when the latter visits him at his house are most comic.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

A VIVACIOUS MUSICAL PROGRAMME

PRESS NOTICES.

"The bill . . . . is of all round excellence"—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The bill contains some first rate dramas."—BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

"Much that is mirth-provoking and nothing that is morbid."—ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

Prices: Re. 1/8, 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT! **EVERY NIGHT!**

GRACE CUNARD FEATURED IN THE BORN OF THE PEOPLE.
A Universal film in two acts, our another star drama.
IN THE GRIP OF VILLAIN IN 4 ACTS, 6,000 FEET LONG, COLOUR DRAMA.
USUAL HALF RATES. COMMENCING NEXT WEEK.

RUN AWAY PINE

40,000 feet long serial.

Watch for further advertisement. This Cinema will be closed on Monday the 6th inst. on account of Moharram.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6th.
Novara — Hetherington — Yokohama, Oct. 9

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6th.
Taisho Maru — Yawata — Kobe, etc
The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday.
Crew Hall — Jones — Madras & Calcutta
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer — *Kaiser-i-Hind — for Australia
,, — Yamagata Maru — for Kobe, etc.

*To arrive.

Nov. 6.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th instant and is due here in the evening of the 8th instant.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's China mail steamer Novara, 4,250 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, which port she had left on the 9th ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Taisho Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Taisho Maru, 1,655 tons, Captain K. Yawata, sailed yesterday from Kobe, Yokohama and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Crew Hall:—The steamer Crew Hall, 2,691 tons, Captain R. Jones, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Madras and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

Monday, 6th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Saigon Maru.....Yamamoto.....O. S. K.
B. Totomi Maru.....Kamuds.....N. Y. K.
C. & R. Mogoni Maru..Kajimoto...M. M. Shiraz
D. & E. Bronzewing..Fairbairn.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hudson Maru....Tukesha.....W. & A. G. & Co
H. Hejaz.....Turnel.....T. M. & Co
M. Firozi.....Grey.....T. M. & Co
N. Qulia.....Warrington.....M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji.....B. S. N. Co
Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Ponani.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Taiyabi.....Exley.....L. D. & Co
2 Circassia.....Osborne....W. & A. Graham & Co
3 Loredano.....Bir.....V. S. N. Co
4 Malay Maru.....O. S. K.
5 Asiatic.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Kasato Maru.....Hori.....O. S. K.
8 Angilier.....Winchester.....W. & A. G. & Co
9 Kurobima Maru...Mishikama.....
10 & 11 City of Paris...Miller.....E. N. & Co
15 Koweit.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D:

Huntscastle.....W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Dara.....Loftus.....J. F. & Co
8 Reading.....Williams.....W. & A. G. & Co
9 Ribford.....Helme.....W. & A. G. & Co
11 Castalia.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 Kashmir.....Irving.....P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga.....M. M. & Co
Shwedagar.....Creagh.....I. B. P. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda.....M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta...Rigby.....W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie.....Henderson.....J. F. & Co
City of Paris.....Miller.....E. N. & Co
Clan Fraser.....Moson.....J. F. & Co
Diu.....Pallett.....W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre.....Siqutane.....
Flor-de-Diu.....Aboo.....Bhimji
Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
Montebello.....Andrew.....J. F. & Co
Nurani.....Thomson.....R. & P. S. N. Co
Nowara.....Retherington....P. & O. S. N. Co
Okhla.....Bamber.....M. M. & Co
Puudua.....Andreason.....M. M. & Co
Rooke.....Sura.....W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar.....Bruce.....T. M. & Co
Sikuld.....Gabrielsen.....F. E. & Co
Yatorofu Maru.....Hirata.....N. Y. K.
Yamagata Maru.....Kudo.....N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 124 bales wool, E. Mahomad and Sons; 64 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 200 bales waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 25 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Castalia (s) 210 cwts. kardi seed, D. Purshottam; 3,201 cwts. linseed oil cake, Breul and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 1,500 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 150 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 1,650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 601 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Circassia (s) 122 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 39 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 41 bales wool, B. Harbhan; 11 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 33 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 9 bales wool, E. Mohomad and Sons; 41 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 38 casks chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 2 cases Bombay ducks, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

Kashmir (s) 5 bales cotton carpets, Pahoomal Brothers.

Circassia (s) 6 cwts. waste rubber, Cox's Shipping Agency; 842 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 19 cwts. indigo, The Fabra Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 30 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 500 bales hemp, J. Kustumji; 220 bales hemp, Goculdas Virji and Co.; 100 bales hemp, M. Goverishankar; 220 bales hemp, S. Parmanand; 36 bales cow hides, E. Mahomad and Sons; 60 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdoola and Sons; 750 cwts. kismiss, T. Kanjee; 399 cwts. kismiss, Rastamjee Jeevandas and Co.; 320 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomad and Co.; 20 cwts. chiretta roots, M. Jaferbhoy; 225 cwts. casein, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 200 cwts. casein flour, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 60 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 cwts. deel seed, D. Veljee; 50 cwts. ajwan seed, D. Veljee; 1 pot rose oil, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 90 cwts. khesta seed, T. Kanjee and Co.; 3,960 cwts. massoor seed, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales sheep skins, A. Cassam; 300 bales hemp, H. Govinjee.

FOR HULL.

Anghar (s) 1,594 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Bronzewing (s) 2,505 cwts. ginjelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 5,000 cwts. linseed, D. B. Khan and Co.; 2,460 cwts. linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 637 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist, M. Amersee and Co.; 850 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 cwts butter, The Imperial Dairy Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru (s) 428 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 6.

S. S. Kurohimi Maru, from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—220 cases cotton goods, 389 cases porcelainware, 38 cases soap, 41 cases hair oil, 50 bundles 30 bags star aniseed, 1 case aluminium, 125 cases vegetable wax, 7 cases perfumery, 18 cases spectacles, 7 cases cotton blankets, 52 cases glass tumbler, 150 casks 220 cases alum, 100 cases Epsom salt, 157 casks sulphate of copper, 200 drums red lead, 263 cases glass bangles, 16 cases musical instruments, 50 cases earthenware, 1,844 bales cotton sheeting, 13 packages copper rods, 56 cases cotton flannel, 9 bundles copper sheets, 20 cases 16 bundles brass sheets, 6 cases woollen cloth, 1 case walking stick, 10 cases umbrella furniture, 31 cases glass globes, 30 cases looking glass, 1,937 bags sugar, 407 cases cotton drill, 3,681 bundles pine lumber, 340 bundles planks, 106 crates 204 cases glass bottles, 200 cases beer, 105 bales cow hair blankets, 106 bales silk yarn, 72 cases clocks, 200 casks cement, 375 cases camphor, 207 bales 279 cases cotton yarn, 1,228 bales 14 cases cotton sairting, 40 cases canned vegetable, 1 case gelatine, 5 cases canned fish, 2 cases canned meat, 264 cases canned carrot, 1 case canned soup, 3 cases canned peas, 1 case honey, 2 cases canned corn, 305 coils rope, 76 cases preserves, 2,294 cases milk, 47 cases paper, 20 packages China roots, 750 cases 120 packages cassia, 30 cases canned pineapple, 11 cases dried fruits, 10 cases vermillion, 1,450 cases canned fruit, 17 cases canned asparagus, 1,310 cases canned salmon, 110 bales matting, 34 cases waste silk yarn, 54 cases shoes, 1,277 cases tea, 152 cases silk goods.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The depression is crossing into the Andaman Sea from east and the weather is also becoming disturbed in the Arabian Sea near Ratnagiri. Winter disturbance is approaching northern India from the west. Rainfall has been local in south Burma, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Konkan.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Tavoy one and a half, Karwar one, Sholapur three, Masulipatam four, and Coconada one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th November, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division; in the southern half skies are moderately clouded and night temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 1.01 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay; night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 3.05in., Bijapur 0.14in., Belgaum 0.11in. and Hyderabad 0.23in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras coast and in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and local in the Madras Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the Konkan and the south Central Provinces. Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal.

Local rain is likely in the Deccan and some showers in the Konkan, the south Central Provinces and south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.
	Nov			Nov	
Mon.	6	m 8 17	26 8	6 m 2 6	19 1
		9 18a	27 9	2 40a	18 6
Tues.	7	m 9 6	26 10	7 m 3 2	18 11
		9 56a	28 1	3 19a	15 8
Wed.	8	m 9 48	28 11	8 m 3 50	13 10
		10 42a	28 9	3 56a	13 1
Thur	9	m 10 27	26 10	9 m 4 34	18 9
		11 23a	29 1	4 32a	14 10
Fri.	10	m 11 5	26 8	10 m 5 16	18 11
				7a	14 10
Sat.	11	m 0 2	29 1	11 m 5 56	19 1
		11 41	26 4	5 40a	15 2
Sun.	12	m 0 39	28 9	12 m 6 34	19 4
		0 15a	25 11	6 11a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 6 (Monday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 7 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 8 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Nov. 2nth,	11h. 20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 10th,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 18.th,	3h. 30.5m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 25.,	2h. 20.4m. m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 6th

Total Imports 30,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
November	11.08
Nov.-Dec.	11.05
Dec.-Jan.	11.06
Jan.-Feb.	11.08
Feb.-Mar.	11.11
Mar.-Apl.	11.18
Apl.-May.	11.11
May-June	11.20
June-July	11.22
July-Aug.	11.12
Aug.-Sept	10.80
Sep-Oct.	10.25
Oct.-Nov.	10.75

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 4th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
,, to Continent..	10,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	66½
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	343,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	88,000
,, ,, to France and Continent..	69,000
,, ,, to Japan	25,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,787,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports ..	1,104,000

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

London, Nov. 4th.

S. S. Istrar left Liverpool 2nd November.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 4th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 94
Tone—Value.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)
Dec.-Jan. Sellers £15/5/0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATION AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 6th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	391	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	401	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	235	..	..	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	380	..	..	295/05
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	368/75
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	373/4	..	..	..
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	345/55
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	353	..	..	..
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	Old
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	365/75
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Westerna,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	380/90
Westerna	Good H.G.	..	..	..	370/80

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Nov. 6th— 4p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..		
,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..		
,, Karachi Bangla ..		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..		
,, ,, Cawnpore ..		
,, ,, ellow Cawnpore ..		
Linseed Brown Bold ..		
,, Thin ..		Ready. Market closed.
Teaseed, White 85-15 ..		
,, Gajar 75-25 ..		
,, Black ..		
,, Gajar 50.50 ..		
Poppyseed, White ..		
Groundnuts		
Mowraseed		
Forward	Rs. a p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 2 9	
Linseed, May	11 12 9	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The Cotton Mill shares as well as Tata Iron and Steel shares stood easy and flat today with business on a very moderate scale. In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 605 to Rs. 590, Standards from Rs. 1,405 to Rs. 1,395, Madhavji from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,512½ and Central India from Rs. 2,355 to Rs. 2,345.

Crescent closed at Rs. 185½, Indore-Malwas at Rs. 397½, Pearls at Rs. 425 and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 240.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 1,060.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 81, Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 562½.

Katni Cement Co., ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 282½.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 56 and Central India Minings at Rs. 59.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 342½ for December.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 302½ to Rs. 312½. Deferred changed hands between Rs. 1,290 to Rs. 1,260.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1,220, touched Rs. 1,240 but closed at Rs. 1,225.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 76.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 90.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday when Mr. H. E. Bamjee presided. The following report was submitted and passed:—

The total profits earned during the year are Rs. 23,41,807-10, to which is added balance brought forward from last account, Rs. 1,22,873-10-1, making a total of Rs. 24,64,681-4-1. From this sum the Directors have paid an "ad interim" dividend at Rs. 60 per whole Rs. 30 per half ordinary and Rs. 11-12 per preference Share, Rs. 6,80,000; carried to Provident Fund Account Rs. 75,000; depreciation and Renewal Fund Account Rs. 2,00,000; equalization of Dividend Fund Account Rs. 3,00,000; Income Tax Provision Account Rs. 1,30,000; to Officers' Recreation Room Fund Account Rs. 1,500; a final dividend on the 5 per cent. preference Shares for the period ended 30th June 1916, after deducting Income Tax, at Rs. 11-12 per Share, Rs. 1,17,500; Final dividend at Rs. 90 and Rs. 45 per whole and half shares respectively, Rs. 8,43,750; and carry forward to next account Rs. 1,16,931-4-1.

Both Yarn and Cloth were moving satisfactorily during the period under report, the latter at steadily advancing rates. The entire plant for the extension of 200 Looms at No. 5 Mill has now been received and all the Looms are in full working order. A holder of preference shares of the Company has filed a suit in the High Court claiming that income tax on the dividends of these shares should be paid by the Company and not deducted from the dividends as is being done by the Company. The Company will appear in the suit and will abide by the decision of the Court."

Messrs. Ratanji D. Tata and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala were reappointed directors.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report and accounts of this affluent and hitherto progressive company are made up to the end of February every year, and the last published statistics are a striking proof of its improved financial position and, inferentially, of the ability with which its affairs have been administered for nearly two decades. Operating from its head office in Bombay in life and annuity guarantee business, the "Empire of India" covers an extensive area, and, having inspired public confidence, has been instrumental in doing a vast amount of good by disseminating a knowledge of the principles and value of life assurance. From results which have been achieved it is clear that the peoples in our Eastern Dependency have proved receptive and responsive to a considerable degree, and the business has consequently been as remunerative as it is beneficent. A comparison of the balance sheets for the two years past shows that the life assurance fund has grown from Rs. 97,00,804 to Rs. 1,11,48,546, while the assets have expanded from Rs. 1,01,57,958 to Rs. 1,17,08,563. It is the habit of the "Empire of India" to attach to its annual presentment of its financial position a certificate from the Bank of Bombay vouching for the safe custody of the company's Government and other securities, and during the period under review the amount so held rose from Rs. 80,41,500 to Rs. 91,30,700. Such sterling credentials should still further fortify the company in the estimation of present and potential assurants and enhance its popularity in that distant clime from which it draws its "means to live."

On the other hand the loyalty and patriotism with which our fellow subjects in India sprang to arms in defence of the Empire against Teutonic militarism inevitably affected the company's volume of new business for the last twelve months dealt with in the report. Notwithstanding such adverse circumstances 2,081 life proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 39,87,000. Of this number 1,408 resulted in policies. The remainder were either declined or accepted on terms which were not acceded to by the proposers, or awaited completion. The new assurances amounted to Rs. 25,24,543, and the premiums in respect thereof to Rs. 1,36,469. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company when the accounts were made up was 25,158, assuring the sum of Rs. 3,92,67,721, as compared with 26,103 policies assuring Rs. 4,08,81,000 for the preceding fiscal period. The sum of Rs. 3,73,872 was re-assured, which was a rather larger proportion than before.

The premium income for the year, less the sum re-assured, amounted to Rs. 19,57,234, which approximated to the previous corresponding sum, while the amount received as interest, fees, etc., exceeded the former figure. By the death of 219 policyholders, claims absorbed Rs. 3,57,504. This represents 18.2 per cent. of the year's premium revenue as compared with 20 per cent., in the previous year, when it was reported that both in number (252) and amount (Rs. 4,24,120) claims were well within those expected and provided for under the table of mortality upon which the company's premiums were calculated. There was a slight increase in the endowment assurances which matured during the lifetime of the assured, and which amounted to Rs. 1,86,930. This office has always been distinguished for economical management, and last year the control succeeded in reducing the expense ratio by 2.1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the premium income. This is another factor of considerable importance to ausstrants, especially as it is believed to be the lowest results recorded by any company of the same age. Reductions are noted in commission, agents' and canvassers' allowances, alaries, medical fees, etc., the total of Rs. 2,94,326 being Rs. 57,198 less than for the year 1914-15. As a result of the year's energetic activities all round the life assurance fund showed an expansion from Rs. 90,64,124 to Rs. 1,05,19,868, a very commendable issue in the circumstances.

The guarantee assurance account disclosed but little alteration, Bonds for Rs. 8,47,000 had been issued, the premiums in respect thereof amounting to Rs. 8,491. Premiums and interest totalled Rs. 47,160, against the previous amount of Rs. 46,352, and after claims amounting to Rs. 5,369 and expenses had been met, the guarantee assurance fund at the close of the financial year rose from Rs. 1,59,028 to Rs. 1,70,878. After paying the usual bonus to shareholders for the year ending 28th February, 1915, of Rs. 7,210, the bonus account showed a balance of Rs. 15,959. With characteristic discretion the directors increased the investment reserve fund from Rs. 2,20,550 to Rs. 3,17,309, the various funds, plus the shareholders' paid-up capital of Rs. 51,500, making Rs. 5,55,647. This sum, added to the life assurance fund of Rs. 1,11,48,546, gives a total of Rs. 1,17,04,193, with unencumbered assets, as set forth above, of Rs. 1,17,08,563. The dividend of 28 per cent. on the paid-up capital, with the bonus of 14 per cent., made a total distribution to shareholders of 42 per cent. for the year, as before. The directors also paid a bonus equal to one month's salary to the office staff. The very favourable terms on which assurances may be obtained from the "Empire of India" should produce even better results in the coming years.

SIX PER CENT. EXCHEQUER BONDS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to mention that the War League (Karachi Division) can now obtain, free of all agency charges, the new six per cent. British Exchequer Bonds, repayable 16th February 1920, in sums of £5, £20, £50, £100, £200, £500 £1000 and £5,000 and multiples thereof just as investors in India may desire. Moreover, the new Declaration of Residence is much simpler no reference to the place of residence of investors' wives, or to any intention to return to the United Kingdom in the future. Investors are only asked to testify to the War League that they are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom (i.e. that they do not as a matter of habit spend the greater part of their time there), and that they have not lived there more than an average of three months per annum during the last three years. This done, investors will not be called upon to pay British Income Tax.

Six per cent for a British Government security, free of Income Tax in the United Kingdom is surely the safest and best security of its kind in the market. We are receiving shoals of applications but are prepared to accept more.—Yours, etc.

M. de P. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary,
War League, Karachi Division.
12 Staff Lines,
Karachi, Oct. 31.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 28th of Ardibehest, 1286.
Mahomedan: 9th of Mohorrum, 1335.
Hindu: 12th of Kartik Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.; Sunset: 6h. 3m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, Nov. 10.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mohurrum, Mahomedan holiday: Banks closed.
P. and O. Company's mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind expected at daylight.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "Charlie's Aunt," at 9-30 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Kaiser-i-Hind will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m. Parcels and registered letters will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 6th instant.

WEDNESDAY, November 8.
Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-20 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "A Country Girl," at 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 9.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby-road, Fort, 3-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "The Only Girl," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 10.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "The Belle of New York" at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 11.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "Grand Vaudeville Night" at 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandmaa Opera at 9-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 11 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

MOTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seventy-nine deaths were reported on Sunday, against 69 on the corresponding day of last year.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Caledonia which left London on the 20th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said yesterday.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union Mr. N. G. Welinkar will deliver a lecture on "The Educational Awakening Among Indian Muslims" on Friday next at 6-15 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chaupati (near Wilson College), when the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

KNOCKED BY A VICTORIA.

Chota Sital, a seven year old boy, was knocked down by a victoria, on Haines Road at about 7 p.m. on Sunday evening and his right leg was fractured. It is stated that the child went across the road and ran into the gharry in which there was a European fare. The fare got down and finding no external injuries to the boy, jumped back into his victoria and drove away. Chota is in Sir J. J. Hospital under treatment.

PORBUNDER FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

On Sunday evening a few people of Porebunder (Kathiawar) doing business in Bombay as sharebrokers met in a private residence in Bazar Gate Street to start a permanent fund for the relief of famine-distress, whenever it may occur, in Porebunder State. Sheth Madhavji Govindji presided and Messrs. Laxmidas Pitamber and Hirachand, explained the aims and objects of this fund. It is proposed to keep the capital of this fund intact, using its interest only when needed and to invest a portion of the fund in stacking hay at different places in that State. On behalf of Bai Premkoovarbai her son Mr. Tribhuwan Hemchand offered a sum of Rs. 15,000 with a request that the name of her grandfather Zaverchand Narsi be given to the fund. On the lady's request being granted she further promised a sum of 5,500. Three gentlemen subscribed Rs. 2,500 each and 12 others 1,000 each, bringing the total to the handsome figure of Rs. 40,000. Trustees will be appointed to carry out the objects of the fund and further donations will be received by Secretaries Messrs. Kalyanji Monji and Harjiwan Nemidas, Share Bazar, Bombay.

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The Elphinstone Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Addison & Co. - - Mount Road, Madras.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

PARSI DRIVER GETS THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate has disposed of a case in which Jehangir Pestonji, a Parsi, was charged with causing the death of a twelve-year old girl named Hirubai by a rash and negligent Act. The facts of the case as disclosed in the evidence were that on the afternoon of Wednesday the 11th October the accused was driving his motor car No. 4282 along Parel road, Bhendi Bazaar, from Byculla towards Pydhoni, when the girl came out of a lane from the other side of the road with a bottle in her hand and was crossing the road, and as she approached the tram track going from Byculla to Pydhoni, she was knocked down by the car of the accused. She fell across the road on her back and the two right wheels of the car passed over her. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital by a policeman where she died within a quarter of an hour, death being due to rupture of the liver and shock due to the same. It was admitted by the accused that he saw the girl coming up running from the opposite side of the road through a lane, and so the accused, the Magistrate said, must have realised that the girl was almost between his motor car and the tram-car which was approaching from the other direction, and that the intervening space was not more than four feet, and yet he did not avail himself of that part of the road on which he ought properly to have been, but practically expected the girl somehow to wriggle out of the difficult situation which she was in.

INHUMAN CONDUCT.

Continuing, the Magistrate said, conduct such as this on the part of motorists can never be excused. The accused had said he sounded his horn, but the girl paid no attention. But in the Magistrate's opinion the accused was guilty of improper use of the horn at that moment. The girl was quite clear of the tram-car and the accused approached towards her at a speed of twelve to fourteen miles according to his own admission, and seeing that there was very little room between, the tram-car and his motor-car, the accused, in the Magistrate's opinion, did an extremely unwise thing in blowing his horn which must have seriously confused the girl, as she found herself between the two dangerous vehicles. It was the duty of the accused proceeded the magistrate, to slow down his motor-car at that critical moment or at least to swerve to his left where there was abundant room. According to the evidence the car left Love Lane at the northern foot of the Byculla bridge between 2-15 and 2-20 p.m. and the accused desired to reach Bori Bunder station before 2-45 p.m. How great the anxiety of the accused was to be at the station in time was, the Magistrate said, evidenced by his subsequent conduct, for after the girl was run over, the accused helped the girl to get on to the footpath and Mr. Kharadi, the occupant of the car, gave her a rupee telling her either to go home or to the nearest doctor in a victoria. He then drove away within a couple of minutes. Can, the Magistrate asked, conduct such as this when a little girl is run over by a motor-car be described by any word other than the word "inhuman"? Proceeding, the Magistrate said he was not prepared to say that the accused was driving rashly but he was undoubtedly driving negligently. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of causing the death of the girl Hirubai, by a negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, and taking into consideration the fact that for the past three years during which the accused had been driving motor cars his record had been clean, he sentenced the accused to suffer three months' simple imprisonment. The conviction to be endorsed on his license.

INOCULATION BY BRIBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was amused to read in a leading article on plague in the "Times of India" (Nov. 2.) about the "phenomenal popular demand for prophylactic inoculation." The demand is alleged to be "widespread and amazingly big." The demand by the Nagpur millhands for inoculation is described "as like the rising of a sea tide." Special arrangements were made to deal with the large number of applicants but "ordinary railings round the inoculation station proved insufficient to keep the crowd in check and in the end a barrier of elephant chains had to be put up to keep off the rush." People "buffetted, elbowed, strained every nerve, might and main to enter the room" "The whole populace of Nagpur city has rushed in for inoculation, and madly, too!" "All are eager and clamouring for inoculation" so convinced are the people regarding the "effectiveness of inoculation!"

Now, such extravagance may be freely and safely indulged in the columns of the "Times of India" under cover of boycott of the other side. But I do not think any one can be so simple as to swallow this fiction. In his book "The New Spirit in India" Mr. H. W. Nevinson makes some very interesting observations on inoculation in India which correctly represent the attitude of our people towards this medical nostrum. He writes:—

"Many Indians have a feeling against inoculation, just as thousands of English people have. They regard it as some sort of contamination, even when it is voluntary, and the memory of an old error in the serum that poisoned a village dies hard. There is also a certain amount of national, and even religious, prejudice on the subject."

How does the Government, then, manage to get a few hundreds to submit to the operation? Mr. Nevinson initiates us into the bureaucratic mystery:—

"For inoculation there was the further inducement of sixpence bestowed on each patient by a considerate Government, so as to tide over the two or three days' gentle illness that usually follows the operation. It naturally occurs to one that many a poor, but dishonest, man would gladly be inoculated every day of his life for sixpence, or would, at all events, induce his wife and children thus to contribute to the family budget. Very likely that happens from time to time in the case of far-seeing people who are resolved to avail themselves fully of the Government's prophylactic measures."—Yours, etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT BY AN INDEPENDENT OFFICER.

A meeting of the General Board of the Bandra Municipality was held on Saturday last when the Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte presided.

Dr. Vevaina, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, said Mr. Rajaram had asked that the present dumping ground for cesspool water, etc., should be removed from its situation on the foreshore. With that view they had asked their engineer for an estimate, and the Sanitary Committee had found that the cost would be altogether prohibitive, considering the present state of finances of the Municipality. The Committee had therefore passed a resolution that they cannot recommend such a heavy expenditure, as the Bandra municipal finances cannot permit same.

Dr. Conceicao said there was no doubt that the cost would be a heavy one, but the cost would be made up by an improvement in sanitation. He lived in the bazar and knew the conditions there very well. The foreshore, he thought, presented a very deplorable picture. The southerly winds blew all the filthy stench into the town and contaminated the atmosphere of Bandra. He admitted that the expenditure for a septic tank would be costly, but sooner the question was taken up the better it would be for the health of the people of Bandra.

Dr. Vevaina in replying, said that he did not agree with the previous speaker that the bad air from the dumping ground contaminated Bandra; as a matter of fact the dumping ground was far away from the foreshore.

The recommendation was passed.

REVISION OF HOUSE-TAX.

Mr. I. DeMonte then said the question of assessment of house-tax was brought before the Finance Committee and they had recommended that the house-tax should be revised. The late Dr. Dadina had proposed that the taxation should be revised by the Chief Officer and a member of the Committee, and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patell had moved an amendment to same that the house-tax should be revised by an independent officer and not by the Chief Officer. The amendment, however, had been defeated. He, therefore, recommended that the Finance Committee's resolution should be sanctioned by the Board.

Mr. Balkrishna seconded.

Dr. Conceicao said, his idea was that an independent man was required to revise the taxes, as it would be in the interests of the tax-payers. Of course, he admitted, it would be costly, but even then it would be better for the Municipality. Their Chief Officer had too much work at present, and he thought, therefore, that officer would not be able to do the work properly. He proposed an amendment that an independent man should be appointed, preferably an officer from the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. McCaunlis seconded the amendment. He did not think the Chief Officer could be expected to carry out the work in a satisfactory manner, considering the amount of work he had to do. On this ground he supported Dr. Conceicao that an independent officer should be appointed.

Mr. Pandurang Patil said that it would be to the interests of the Municipality that the officer who would revise the taxes should have nothing to do with their Municipality.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and was passed, it was subsequently passed as a substantive proposition.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Committee appointed to consider the revision of assessment of the Bandra Municipality. Mr. I. DeMonte proposed that consideration of the report should be postponed. His reason for this was that some of the members who took a great interest in the question were unavoidably absent on the day.

Mr. Cowan said the report was a very long one and very vague. The Committee had put forward no definite proposals. He therefore moved an amendment that the question should be postponed and the President should be asked to formulate proposals for additional taxation.

Mr. Balkrishna seconded the amendment.

The original proposition was then withdrawn and the amendment was passed.

A SET-BACK.

The Board then considered the question of the set-back taken from Mr. Rajaram's house.

Mr. McCaunlis said Mr. Rajaram had done some repairs to his premises on the set-back. There had been some delay in the correspondence and Mr. Rajaram had now given notice that he would sue the Municipality for a sum of Rs. 500, as he had suffered loss to that extent by the delay. The Managing Committee had tried to settle the matter amicably but Mr. Rajaram said that the suggestion had come too late. The Municipality particularly wanted the set-back, and it was most necessary for them. Apart from that, the Managing Committee were of opinion that they had a good case to fight out. They were also of the opinion that they should insist upon the set-back and defend the suit.

Dr. Vevaina seconded the proposition.

After some members had spoken Mr. McCaunlis briefly replied and the recommendation was passed.

The Board then adjourned.

CONVERSION LOAN.

DETAILS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The number of applications received through the Post Office for the 4 per cent. conversion loan of current year was about ,300 with the aggregate amount of Rs 32,48,300. Of this amount, Rs. 23,92,000, or nearly 73 per cent. was received in cash, the balance being paid by withdrawals from savings bank accounts. Last year, out of the total subscriptions of Rs. 49,90,400 to the post office section of the terminable loan only 64 per cent. was received in cash, about Rs. 32 lakhs thus representing new money. It may be mentioned that on the present occasion, concurrently with subscriptions to the loan a substantial net addition amounting to over Rs. 60 lakhs has been made to the deposits with the post office savings bank whereas last year during the period when the terminable 4 per cent. loan was under issue, a net reduction of deposits took place to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs after allowing for amounts withdrawn for subscriptions to the loan.

It has already been announced that the subscriptions to the general section of the conversion loan amounted to Rs. 6,25,11,500. Since then the Government of India have, as a special case, accepted a subscription of Rs. 5,37,800 from the Chief of a Native State who, owing to his absence in France on active service, was unable to send in his application by the date fixed for closing the main loan. The aggregate amount of subscriptions to the conversion loan of 1916-17 is thus Rs. 6,72,97,600.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Coal shares again monopolised the attention of the share market to-day and a very large business was reported in these securities, prices shewing a much higher level of value before the close. Jute mill shares, although keeping steady, were comparatively neglected. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 11-8 to 12; Baraboni 16-4 to 17-5; Bengal 910; Bonakuri 10 to 13; Bhuskajuri 19 to 19-10; Bhalgora 40 to 41; Bhulanbarari 45-4 to 45-8; Bengal Giridih 22-4 to 23; Bokaro and Ramgur 15-8; Borrea 16-4, 16-8; Burra Dhemo 13-12 to 14-4; Budreochack 12; Curragrah 3 to 4; Bokaro Jherriah 10-8 to 12-8; Burrakur 34 to 35-4; Central Dharmaband 27 to 29; Damuda 27; New Equitable (ord) 18-8; Ghusick 23 to 22-12; Govindpur 18-8 to 18-12; Gopalichuck 11-8 to 12-4; Hurriladih 220; Huntodih 19 to 20; Industry 16-4; Jumoni 8-4 to 9; Kuardi 18-12 to 19-12; Kosoonda 278; Kosanda 27-4 to 27-8; Lakurka 35-4; Nazira 20; New Tetturya 13-12, 14; New Beerbhoom 59, 60; North Damuda 10-4 to 12-8; New Kendah 12-4, 12-8; North West 39; Nodiha 10-12 to 11-4; Nowabghur 24-8 to 24-12; Ondal 10-12, Phularitand 4-12, 5; Rancegunge 36 to 36-12; Reliance 57-8; Royal 5-4; Samla Kendra 19, 19-8; Satpukuria 11-4 to 11-10; Saltore 15 to 15-12; Seeterampur 25-8 to 26; Sendra 21, 21-8; South Govindpur 8-4 to 8-12; Singaran A 8-8; Singaran B 9-8, 9-12; Sudamdih (ord) 5-8, 5-12; Sudamdih (pref) 14-8; Sodeh 8 to 8-4; Standard (ord) 42-12 to 43-12; Teetulmuri 17 to 18; Upper Pench 12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 556; Auckland (ord) 301, 298; Barnagore (ord) 146 to 148; Belvedere (ord) 435, 436; Clive (ord) 178; Delta (pref) 105; Fort Gloster (ord) 620; Fort William (ord) 220, 221; Howrah (ord) 348; Kamarhatty (ord) 484; Kankinarrah (ord) 602; Lawrence (ord) 369 to 372; Northbrook (pref) 118; Standard (ord) 456; Union (ord) 492, 493.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 57; Hattikhira 26 to 26-12; Seajuli 31.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref) 109, 107; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 27; Murree Brewery 161; Triton Insurance 50, 51.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76 to 76-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-10 to 76-14.

WOMEN'S WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The Women's Branch during the past month gave out its usual supply of clothing and comforts. The following is a list of the clothes that were despatched to Mesopotamia and provided locally for British and Indian Troops:—

Drawers 4324, Socks 2953, Headnets 504, Cup Covers 2746, Dhoties 600, Towels 3984, Kurtas 190, Balaclava caps 288, Gloves 54 Knee caps 48, Mittens 216, Cuffs 15, Vests 3910, Sweaters 1884, Pyjamas 697, Handkerchief 8273 Puggaries 8, Cholera belts 13, Shirts 8899, Pillow cases 424, Draw sheets 150 Mosquito nets 55, Night suits 8, Dusters 634, Sheets 324, Pillows 150, Bed jackets 6, Dressing Doctors' Aprons 20, Sleeves 24, Dressing Gowns 3, Kit and Property bags 3760, Shoes 2641, Russifs 19, Mufflers 201. Total garments 46195.

Comforts were provided for Troops in Mesopotamia and on Transports and Troop trains, and also Ambulance train orderlies, and the three hospitals in Bombay which are in the special care of the Women's Branch. The following are the chief items in the list of comforts despatched:—

Biscuits 264 tins, Cigars 9850, Cigarettes 444060, Cigarette tobacco 606 tins, Tobacco (plug) 521 lbs., Tobacco Bidies and condiments for Indians 97 cases, Sweets 920 lbs., Toffee 578, cakes 272 lbs., potted meat 542 tins, cards and games for British and Indians 40201 Soap 4690, pieces, pipes, toothsticks, strong brushes, razors, papers and envelopes, pencil, veg seeds, mouth organs, cheese, cocoa and milk Bovril and pickles. Thirty gramophones each provided with a good number of records and needles were despatched to Busra for the boats carrying troops on the river, some more follow this month.

We shall be very glad of any gramophone records that can be spared, for we are having constant demands for these. More books are also required for Libraries in Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, and Recreation Rooms, both in Mesopotamia and in the Presidency. We have just completed our 19th: Library these libraries contain from 200 to 1000 books. We hear from a number of sources of the great success of the library started about a year ago for the men in Busra, and of the pleasure it affords, but it needs to be increased in size. Amongst the many gifts sent in was a piano from Ahmedabad Branch this has been sent to the Parel Convalescent Depot.

On Friday last the patients of the Lady Hardinge Hospital were giving a firework entertainment and had sweets and handkerchief distributed to them in celebration of the Devali. A similar entertainment was got up in Marine Lines Hospital by some Indian friends, we providing handkerchiefs for the patients.

Hospital visiting has been continued the visitors distributing post cards, writing papers, games, illustrated papers, magazines, etc.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS.

DEGREE OF B. COM.

SECOND CLASS.

Aiyar, L S Mathrubutham; Amin, Apabhai Bavaji; Dalal, Ishvarlal Ghelabhai; Dastur, Erach Jamshedji; Gandhi, Bhagvanlal Kashanlal; Gandhi, Jeyshankar Amritlal; Joshi, Minocher Shapurji; Keskar, Yashvant Damodar; Kulkarni, Shankar Krishna; Lalvani, Tulsidas Rochiram; Mehta, Hoshang Navroji; Mehta, Umiashankar Nanchand; Pandit, Krishnaji Bhaskar; Patel, Chaturbhai Babarbhai; Shah, Ramanlal Govindlal; Srikantiah, Hiresave Venkatrangiah; Bhat, Yashwant Abaji; Joshi, Janardan Sitaram; Desai, Kantilal Madhavlal; Mehta, Markandrai Balvantrai; Sanghani, Trambaklal Keshavlal; Thakore, Vishnupasad Manilal; Warde, Purushottam Narayan.

PASS.

Bhide, Vinayak Jagannath; Vasyani, Bhagvandas Gopaldas; Sabnis, Ramchandra Shivram.

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mehta, Damodardas Vithaldas; Mehta, Gopaldas Chunilal; Pandit, Raghvendra Pundlik.

SECOND DIVISION.

Adhiya, Chhotalal Govardhandas; Agharkar, Sadashiv Damodar; Amin, Manibhai Purushottamdas; Ansari, Allahbuksh Abdulkarim; Antia, Kaikhusru Merwanji; Arwind, Mahaprasad Umiashankar; Athaide, Joseph Robert; Avashia, Motilal Himatlal; Bapasola, Jehangir Sorabji; Bellavi, Venkatapataiya; Bharucha, Farrokh Erach; Bhatt, Shanabhai Vithalbhai; Bhojraj, Ganesh Govind; Chalgeri, Ramchandra Shriniwas; Chokshi, Mansukhlal Bechardas; Chowdhari, Yashvant Sakharam; Contractor, Premchand Bhurabhai; Cooper, Hormasji Erachshaw; Dalal, Jeyshingbhai Chhaganlal; Dalal, Lalbhai Jamnadas; Dallas, Nadir Dinshaw; Darbar, Thakordas Narayandas; Davar, Maneck Ardeshir; Davda, Ranchhoddas Premji; Desai, Amritlal Javerlal; Desai, Jivabhai Girjashankar; Deshmukh, Jagannath Rangrao; Deshpande, Dattatraya Narayan; Deshpande, Jayarao Bhimsen; Deshpande, Yeshvant Venkatesh; Dikshit, Ganesh Keshav; Divanji, Vishnu Janardan; D'Souza, Mark M B; Gandhi, Ramanlal Varajdas; Ghasvala, Edalji Bhikaji; Godbole, Shankar Chintaman; Gore, Murlidhar Vishwanath; Gunderia, Chandulal Nathabhai; Gunjikar, Shrinivas Gururao; Gunte, Damodar Bhaurao; Hegde, Madhav Vinayak; Henriques, Joseph Ludger; Joshi, Damodar Govind; Joshi, Sitaram Chintaman; Judah, Ellis; Jussawala, Cooverji Rustomji; Kachhi, Chandramukhrai Trambakrai; Kapadia, Parmanand Kunverji; Karamchandani, Mangha Varialsing; Ketkar, Nilkanth Purushottam; Khopkar, Ganesh Shivram; Kirane, Mahadev Purushottam; Kotval, Gayomerz Hoshang; Krishnaswami, Parijatha Narasimhachar; Kulkarni, Vinayak Balvant; Lala, Maneck Phirozshah; Lula, Balkrishna Harbhagwandas; Majmudar, Upendrarai Trikamrai; Manohar, Parshuram Hari; Mehta, Hiralal Kikabhai; Mehta, Kanchanlal Vasudev; Merani, Ramchand Gobindram; Modi, Jagjivandas Gulabdas; Moos, Pestonji Nanabhoy; Motwani, Choithram Dewanmal; Mudholkar, Shridhar Balvant; Mulay, Moreshwar Vaman; Mulgaokar, Vasant Ganpat; Nachane, Vasudev Ramchandra; Nanavati, Manoklal Dayabhai; Nargundkar, Trimbak Sadashiv; Nemlekar, Ganesh Vaman; Pandya, Indrashankar Jatashankar; Parikh, Manilal Muljibhai; Parulekar, Mahadev Laxman; Pataskar, Hari Vinayak; Patel, Mohanlal Virjibhai; Patwardhan, Moreshwar Padmakar; Pavri, Khurshed Tehmurasp; Pradhan, Moreshwar Vinayak; Puranik, Sadashiv Vithal; Radhakrishnani, Shewaram Lalomal; Shah, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas; Shah, Manilal Chaturbhai; Shaikh, Mahomedbux Illahibux; Sheth, Chinubhai Lalbhai; Chivdasani, Ghanashyam Jethanand; Toiani, Hussainali Kachra; Thanaki, Hiralal Ratanram; Waingankar, Parshvram Atmaram; Yargop, Venkatesh Vishnu.

LOVE GROVE TRAGEDY.

A THIRD VICTIM

One of the victims of the Love Grove burning Station tragedy, which occurred on Friday last, Gangia Vithal died in his house from the effects of the gas. He had been taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, but was removed to his house as he wanted to go there. An enquiry into the death of Gangia Vithal will be held along with that of the other men who died on Friday.

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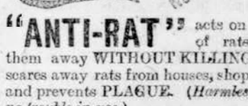

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We have pleasure in informing the public that we hold a very large and valuable stock of SPECIMEN GEMS unset BRILLIANTS, EMERALDS and RUBIES of varying value and JEWELLERY both of Indian and Parisian workmanship. We are offering the same at prices that defy competition. Unique opportunity for merchants as well as princes and private buyers. Inspection at our office during the usual office hours is cordially invited. Special attention to ladies between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m.
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How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?
Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds:
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We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston. hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc
III.
Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.
Our prices: Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 7, 1916.

INDIA'S TRADE.

A recent issue of the "Gazette of India" contains a preliminary review of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India for the six months which ended on 30th September last. We need not say it is a most excellent survey of India's foreign trade for the first half of the current official year. There cannot be a better indication of the immense improvement which the Director of Statistics has been steadily introducing into his department with a view to satisfying the growing needs of the mercantile community of the country. We have observed many an improvement in the Statistical returns which have been issued from the department, since Mr. Findlay Shirras has been its directing and organising genius. He seems to be quite abreast, if not in advance, of the wishes and requirements of commerce, and is doing his level best, with indefatigable energy to meet them. But, it is to be feared the Statistical Department needs more sympathetic support from the Government itself, so far as expenditure is concerned. The organisation of such a department to a state of perfection is always costly as statisticians in every part of the world know. We are convinced that with reasonable additional expenditure this most useful department could show even more gratifying results than those we have noticed in recent years. Such expenditure would prove highly "reproductive," not by way of rupees and annas but in solid and accurate information which would eventually lead to the same result.

The Chart system of presentation of all important statistical information, which the Director of Statistics has extensively introduced, is one of the best features of his annual and other publications. In the present half yearly trade report, there is a preliminary survey of the imports and exports of the month of September. It is prefaced with a well conceived chart showing the figures from April to September for each of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. The general reader can easily learn at a glance and keep in his memory the fluctuations and the rise and fall during each month which it shows. But in addition to the survey of the September trade with that of the month immediately preceding, is the review for the first half of the year, the broad facts of which are as under:—

Imports in Lakhs.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Merchandise	75.10	65.45	75.20
Treasure	13.86	7.51	6.33
Total	88.96	72.96	81.53

Exports in Lakhs (including re-Exports.)

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Merchandise	101.35	94.02	113.49
Treasure	2.74	1.47	1.69
Total	104.09	95.49	115.18

The actual net excess of exports over imports was therefore:—

	Lakhs.
1914	15.13
1915	22.53
1916	33.65

The excess during the first six months of the current official year is practically more by 18.52 lakhs compared with that of 1914 and 11.12 with that of 1915. The inference to be drawn from these statistics is that the shock to trade by reason of the war is steadily passing away.

In the imports of merchandise there are considerable increases in the following commodities, white and coloured goods showing the largest figures:—

Increases in Imports.	*Thousands of rupees.*
Coloured Piece goods	3.39.76
White Piece goods	1.81.68
Machinery of all kinds	68.01
Provisions and Oilman stores	63.09
Carriages, including Motors	62.00
Paper and Paste Board	55.72
Liqueurs	43.42
Woolens	36.38

The principal decreases were noticeable in the undermentioned articles:—

Increases in Imports.	*In Thousands of rupees.*
Sugar	1.49.57
Railway plant	1.58.52
Grey Piece goods	1.36.12
Sundry sorts of Piece goods	1.15.72

In exports, of course, cotton shows the largest increase. The principal increases are:—

Decreases in Imports.	*In Thousands of rupees.*
Cotton	5.91.35
Seeds	4.29.97
Jute Gunny bags	2.84.84
Hides and Skins	1.72.27
Rice	1.54.88
Raw skins	1.47.49

The figures of cotton exports are interesting:—

	Quality Cwt.	Value Rs.
1915	47,53,000	11,82,32,000
1916	49,27,000	17,73,67,000

There was an increase in the quantity exported of 3.65 per cent. over 1915 but the recorded value was fully 50 per cent. higher! In 1915, the price per cwt. averaged Rs. 25, say Rs. 175 per candy, whereas in 1916, for the first six months, it was Rs. 36 per cwt. equal to Rs. 252 per candy. Similarly, jute sacking and Hessian gunny bags increased from 3,18,897 to 4,05,860 in number. Curiously enough wheat exports by private firms show an increase of 2.01 crore of rupees while there was a decrease in the value of the grain by Government of 6.85 crores. So that practically, compared to the value of exports of the first six months of 1915, which were all by Government alone, there has been a net decrease of 4.83 crores. It remains to be seen what the exports during the current half year will be. Wheat supplies are reported to be short in the world for the new season by nearly one-fourth of the production of last year. Whether Roumania will be able to meet the shortage of supply in England, it is not easy to forecast. The total amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India were:—

Six months 1915	540 lakhs.
,, ,, 1916	1,027 ,,

No sterling bills *on London* were sold in India though in the corresponding six months of 1915 the sales had amounted to 739 lakhs. On the other hand the net imports of enfaced rupee paper was only 11 lakhs against 86 during the first half year of 1915. The average rate of exchange ruled at 16.118d. against 16.013 in 1915 for the same six months. It may be mentioned that out of 1,027 lakhs of Council Bills paid between April and September 1916, fully 99 lakhs were paid through the gold standard reserve, 306 lakhs through the paper currency reserve and 621 lakhs through the treasuries during the first half of 1915 was 540 lakhs.

Lastly, it may be interesting to notice the declared values per unit of the following commodities of imports and exports during the month of September 1915 and 1916:—

Imports.

	1915. Rs. a. p.	1916. Rs. a. p.
Coal per ton	17 8 10	23 2 0
Sugar per cwt.	15 9 5	16 11
Cotton Twist and Yarn per lb.	0 14 4	1 4 2
Cotton Grey piece goods per yard	0 2 5	0 3 2
Cotton White piece goods per yard	0 2 10	0 3 4
Cotton Coloured piece goods per yard	0 3 7	0 5 5

Thus, the unit value of coal rose 32 per cent.; of sugar 7 per cent.; of twist and yarn 41 per cent.; of grey goods and white 31 and 18 per cent. respectively; and of coloured goods 51 per cent!

In exports the unit values were as under of the following commodities:—

Exports.

	1915. Rs. a. p.	1916. Rs. a. p.
Indigo, per cwt.	355 11 7	630 11 3
Manganese, per ton	17 1 11	18 5 0
Cotton, per cwt.	25 11 4	38 0 6
Jute Raw, per bale	50 6 11	52 7 6
Jute gunny bags, No.	0 4 3	0 4 5
Jute gunny cloth, No.	0 2 6	0 2 7

Indigo showed an increase of 77 per cent.; raw cotton 48 per cent.; Manganese 7 per cent. and raw jute 4 per cent.

Here are some striking statistics of Shipping,—being clearances with cargoes in foreign trade from the ports of British India in the six months, April to September 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, that is, before the war broke out.

Tonnage.

1913 Peace conditions British	32,27,915
1916 War conditions British	24,23,820
Decrease	8,02,095
1913 Peace conditions Foreign Ships.	8,90,443
1916 War conditions Foreign Ships.	4,94,340
Decrease	3,96,103

British tonnage was 13 per cent under war conditions.
British tonnage was 78 per cent. under peace conditions.
Foreign tonnage was 22 per cent. under peace conditions.
Foreign tonnage was 17 per cent. under war conditions.

On the whole the trade for the past half-year has been highly satisfactory and now that there has been an abundant rainfall all over the country crop prospects are most cheering, which will spell some prosperity to our impecunious agriculturists. But it is an interesting problem how far increased prices of agricultural products are neutralised by enhanced cost of raising the crops and dearer living. Is it the ryot who is growing prosperous or the middleman and the exporter?

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM.

The presidential address or Dr. Gour at the Central Provinces and Berar Conference affords yet another striking indication of the feelings that are agitating the mind of the people throughout the country. It was inevitable that self-government should have formed the chief subject of consideration. And on this question Dr. Gour presented in a new garb one or two unanswerable arguments. After emphasising that British statemanship, which has in the past earnestly supported the cause of liberty,—unsheathing its valiant sword for the freedom of weak and smaller nations,—will appreciate the aspirations of the people of India, he effectively disposed of a very familiar shibboleth raised against those aspirations by pointing out the truth which all but the deliberately blind can see and understand that nothing renders the people fit for self-government better than self-government itself. As he recalled

the history of all self-governing nations has been the history of nations who have learnt self-government by experiment. Even England herself, the august Mother of Liberty, has been continuously and is even now passing through that phase, since no human ingenuity has yet discovered the art of self-government which is past further improvement.

While this may be regarded as an argument arising from the inherent right of every people for complete self-realisation, Dr. Gour advanced another, which is based on the principle of justice and fairness. That the Colonies are to be taken into partnership with Great Britain in the government of the Empire has been authoritatively declared and widely accepted. This, as Dr. Gour said,

would be nothing but a calamity to this country, unless India is at the same time equally admitted into the common partnership; for it would then mean the subjection of India not only to England but also to her Colonies, whose unfortunate prejudice against our countrymen and unrighteous treatment of them in the past have been so painfully brought home to us from time to time.

As for Provincial autonomy, Dr. Gour seemed to make a grievance of the fact that the memorandum submitted by the nineteen elected Indian members of the Imperial Council did not provide for the constitution of an Executive Council for what are called the minor provinces. The explanation of this lies in the fact that the memorandum was concerned mainly with laying down the principles and broad lines of future reconstruction rather than any cut and dried scheme. Such a definite scheme will be submitted jointly by the National Indian Congress and the Moslem League, and there is no doubt that it will pay due regard to the demands and interests of "minor" provinces, like the Central Provinces and Berar, whose representatives as those of any other province, to use Dr. Gour's own expressive language, must "not only be able to have audience of the Head of Administration, but must be a part of it."

Notes of the Day.

The Love Grove Tragedy.

We cordially endorse the suggestion of our morning contemporary that the survivors of the tragic affair which occurred at the Love Grove sewage outfall works last week should be recommended for the Edward Medal. The heroism displayed by all concerned in this affair equals anything that can be conceived of the kind and recalls the gallantry with which coal miners, when there has been an explosion in a mine, will descend the shaft to court death in the remote hope of being able to rescue a fellow worker. A few years ago all Calcutta rang with the story of the heroism of a well-to-do young Bengali, who was passing by when a similar disaster occurred and descended a man-hole in the face of almost certain death. He lost his own life but he rescued another. Such acts displayed in circumstances of an almost sordid character and under such repellant conditions cannot excite the imagination that an act of heroism performed on the battlefield with all the glamour of war upon it will do, but as examples of sheer self-sacrifice and devoted courage they cannot be surpassed. We believe the Edward Medal has been awarded before now for heroism in civil life in India and we hope that the brave men of Love Grove will be considered fitting recipients for it.

Imprisonment for a Motorist.

It cannot be said that the sentence of three months' simple imprisonment passed on a chauffeur by the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate on a charge of causing the death of a little girl by a rash and negligent act errs on the side of severity. This was a case in which obviously something more than a fine was required. The only thing to be said for the accused in mitigation of his act was that apparently he had been ordered to drive fast. That, however, does not really lessen his responsibility. It appears that the accused had ample room in the road to avoid the girl and in any case he could have slowed down and averted the disaster. It was a clear case of a motorist regarding it as the business of everyone to clear out of his way on hearing his horn. That is the sort of driving that requires to be put down with a strong hand.

One Rupee for Being Run Over.

It is undoubted that most of the accidents to pedestrians in the streets are brought about by their own carelessness, but there are also many occasions when a certain class of driver deliberately takes the chance of a pedestrian being able to get out of his way when there is an even chance the other way and he could make certain of avoiding an accident by slowing down or stopping his car. On this occasion, too, both the driver and the occupant of the car seem to have taken the matter in the most casual way. They seemed to think that a rupee was sufficient compensation to a little girl for being knocked down and run over and went on their way apparently unconcerned, while as a matter of fact the child was so severely injured that she died within quarter of an hour of arriving at the hospital. As there appears to have been a policeman on the scene one would like to know why they were allowed to proceed.

Volunteering in India.

Whether the Government of India will follow the example of the Government of Ceylon in making it compulsory on every sound and able bodied European and Anglo-Indian to become a volunteer, one of course cannot say, however one's opinion may incline. We may however notice one curious argument advanced in Calcutta against a measure of compulsory volunteering for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and that is the effect it may have on Indian opinion and the extreme to which it may stimulate the Indian demand for enrollment as volunteers or territorials. After a gratuitous reference to the recent political manifesto on post-war reforms, which we are told has been "so generally derided in the English press in India," the critic describes the demand it makes for Indian enrollment as a bluff, especially in view of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of Bengalis to form a double company of infantry. There might have been difficulty or delay, having regard to the novelty of the experiment in an altogether untried field of recruitment; but no one will have the hardihood to say that the experiment has failed.

Injudicious!

Even the Calcutta critic recognises the difference between enlistment for active service abroad, and enlistment for home defence, and he is shrewd enough to know that for one Bengali, who enlists as a soldier there would be ten to offer themselves as volunteers. The critic's own admissions show the worthlessness of the suggestion of bluff, or of a possible failure of Indian recruitment for home defence. The Calcutta argument inevitably leads to this: "It may be judicious to compel Europeans and Anglo-Indians to learn the use of arms; but, if so, will it not be injudicious to refuse the educated Indian the same privilege?" The reply to the latter is, "Oh, yes, it will be very injudicious!" *Therefore*, let there be no compulsory enrolment of Anglo-Indians and Europeans! One is reminded of the Indian story of a man, who was willing to have one of his eyes blinded provided his adversary had both of his similarly treated.

Indian Forest Development.

It was announced the other day that the Government of India will shortly publish an important note relating to the economic development and possibilities of the forests of this country. The potential wealth of Indian forests is immense and their commercial potentialities have attracted considerable attention during the past two years, and it may be expected that after the war, when money will become readily available and commerce will resume its normal course, notable departures will be inaugurated; for there is no doubt that judicious expenditure of capital on forest exploitation on a more generous scale than hitherto would prove highly remunerative. As it is, large quantities of valuable products are not now accessible owing to the absence of transport facilities, the extension of which is the prime necessity.

The Double Crop System.

Among the theories about the Indian agriculturist one which still lingers is that not only are his notions and methods of agriculture out of date and unsound, but that he is averse to, if not incapable of, receiving new ideas. It is, therefore, always gratifying to come across views according to which in many respects there is not much that he cannot be taught in the way of profitable agriculture. Mr. C. W. Robertson Brown, agricultural officer of the North-West Frontier Province, for instance, shows this to be the case. Discussing in the "Agricultural Journal of India", the question why the wheat outturn of the average ryot is so much less than that obtained at the agricultural stations, he says the low outturn of the ryot is seldom due to ignorance of good things, inefficient implements, or the lack of good seed varieties of wheat. A large part of the ryot's lands produces two crops a year instead of one, as at the agricultural stations; and two moderate crops, one of wheat and the other of maize, are more profitable than a single bumper crop of wheat. At least the ryot thinks so, prefering two chances of moderate profit to one big one which may at any time be ruined by storm or flood. Worked out on an average of five years, Mr. Robertson Brown thinks that the profits of cultivation are probably greater from well-designed double cropping than would be the case from single crops.

LATE PROF. O. V. MULLER.

CONDOLENCE MEETING OF ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Elphinstonian Society was held last evening to pass a resolution of condolence on the death of Prof. O. V. Muller. Prof. A. L. Covernton presided.

The Chairman said that the present meeting was held for the purpose of passing a resolution of condolence to send it to Mrs. Muller by cable to England. Subsequently, another larger meeting would be held in order to give fuller expression to their loss and also to consider whether a fund should be started to raise a memorial.

Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy in a short speech then moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting of the Elphinstonian Society places on record its deep sense of loss at the premature death of Prof. O. V. Muller, who as its founder, organiser, and secretary, rendered valuable service to the Society".

Mr. S. V. Bhandarker seconded the resolution and it was passed.

The Chairman was then authorised to cable it to England.

Official and Personal.

On their way back from Kashmir Lord and Lady Willingdon visited Sarai Kala and were shown over the excavations at Taxila by Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology.

Major J. D. Gordon, I.A., Military Governor of Basra, has fixed the maximum prices for foodstuffs and fuel within the limits of the Basra Municipality and merchants are prohibited from holding up stocks and inflating prices. Any shopkeeper selling goods above the fixed maximum rates is liable to a fine of Rs. 500.

FRENCH GAINS ON SOMME AND MEUSE

SAILLISEL VAUX AND DAMLOUP OCCUPIED

BRILLIANT FRENCH ADVANCE.

DAMLOUP AND VAUX OCCUPIED.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 5.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—

Eastward of Fort Vaux we extended our progress occupying during the night the Damloup village and taking some prisoners.

North of the Somme, the enemy did not attempt to renew his attacks on our trenches in the wood Saint Pierre Vaast. About fifty prisoners were taken in that seetor yesterday.

There was intermittent artillery duel during the night.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN ST. PIERREVAAST WOOD.

SERIES OF APPRECIABLE ADVANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

Last night's communiqué said north of the Somme we executed several attacks during the day and made a series of appreciable advances from the south of Transloy to the south of St. Pierrevaast Wood.

We pushed our lines between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel several hundred metres in the direction of Transloy. We captured a trench east of Sailly-Saillised and conquered most of the village of Saillisel, south thereof.

Attacking St. Pierrevaast Wood on three sides we made important advance, capturing successively three trenches defending the northern horn of the wood and the whole line of hostile positions on its south-western outskirts. Fighting was very desperate in this sector.

Furious German counter-attacks were brilliantly repulsed with bombs and bayonet. We took 522 prisoners.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN DOUAUMONT REGION.

Artillery duel continued in the Douaumont region. We have occupied the whole of the village of Vaux.

SIR REGINALD WINGATE.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Sir Reginald Wingate succeeds Sir Arthur MacMahon in the High Commissionership for Egypt.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The French occupied Vaux and Damloup on the right of the Meuse and completed the recapture of every inch of ground won by the Germans in eight months' operations against Verdun.

North of the Somme the French made a series of appreciable advances. They conquered most of the village of Saillisel.

The British made considerable progress on the west front. In the centre they secured the high ground in the neighbourhood Butte-de Warlencourt.

The Roumanians advanced west of the Bazen river and northwards at Tablautzi. They continued pursuing the enemy in the Vulcan Pass.

The attempt to attack the Roumanians in the Alt Valley in Transylvania collapsed under cannonade.

The Russians have made considerable progress in Galicia. There was desperate fighting south of the village Lipitzadolnaya.

The Russians progressed somewhat south of Dornawatra and occupied a series of heights.

The Greek Government have ordered troops to Ekaterini to eject the Nationalists. It they refuse to evacuate they have orders to attack the Nationalists. The Allies have occupied Katerina, with a view to avoiding bloodshed.

A proclamation has been issued at Warsaw in which the Governor-General of Warsaw states that the Austrian and German Emperors have agreed to establish an independent Poland, with hereditary monarchy and constitution and a national army. The frontiers will be defined later.

BRITISH PROGRESS

ATTACKS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

GROUND SECURED NEAR BUTTE DE WARLENCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

General Haig last night reported:—

We attacked at several points and made some progress. We cleared a picket of Germans on the extreme right and made progress in the centre on a front of over a thousand yards securing the high ground in the neighbourhood of Butte de Warlencourt. The weather continues to be stormy.

HEAVY RAIN ON WEST FRONT

ONLY TRENCH MORTARS ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

General Haig this afternoon reports that there was heavy rain last night. Trench-mortars were active.

FROM ARMENTIERES TO ARRAS.

BRITISH GUNS THUNDERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Continued heavy rain on the Somme prevented extensive operations over the week-end but communiques from both sides report most furious cannonade. A notable feature is the steady extension of British artillery fire northwards, guns thundering practically the whole thirty miles from Armentieres to Arras.

The French occupation of Damloup completes the recapture of every inch of ground won by the Germans in eight months' operations against Verdun.

FIGHTING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

SEVERE ENEMY REVERSE WEST OF RUHUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

An official East African despatch says that there has been fighting since October 22nd between Iringa and Ngonurji and also eastward of Lupembe. The British post consisting of fifty rifles and two guns after resisting for five days' attacks by numbers, superior in proportion of eight to one, were compelled to evacuate their position. Half of the garrison escaped. Guns had previously been rendered useless.

DRIVEN ACROSS THE RIVER WITH HEAVY LOSS.

A strong enemy force from the direction of Mahenge advanced westward of the Ruhudja river and came into contact with General Northey whose troops rushed the enemy with complete success driving him across the river, inflicting two hundred losses and taking 82 prisoners and much material. Our casualties were 21. Fighting continues.

FOOD FAMINE IN GERMANY.

LACK OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL LABOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

Herr von Batocki, replying to criticisms in the Reichstag of the war feeding department, said the greatest care in the distribution of foodstuffs in New Year would be necessary when agriculture would be burdened by lack of human and animal labour.

Members of various parties protested against the adjournment of the Reichstag by an Imperial decree, complaining that there was no guarantee that Government would consider the complaints recently uttered in the Reichstag.

Dr. Helfferich replied that the Kaiser would convoke the Reichstag, if necessary.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Reichstag has adjourned to the 13th February.

ROUMANIAN PROGRESS

ATTACKS REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

PURSUIT IN VULCAN PASS CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—

We repulsed several enemy attacks in the Prahova Valley. The enemy in the evening succeeded in occupying a part of our trenches on the Mount Dihamu northwest of Azuga.

Several enemy attacks in the Dragoslavele region on the left bank of the Alt have been repulsed.

Our pursuit in the Vulcan Pass continues. More prisoners have been taken.

SATISFACTORY SITUATION.

ENEMY ATTACK CENTRED IN ALUT VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A telegram to "The Times" from Bukharest says that if the Roumanians continue to preserve their high morale and stubborn defence the enemy should not be able to reach the interior for weeks when the cold weather will presumably terminate serious operations. In the meantime the sentiment of the country is crystallizing for determined resistance. The most important Austro-German attack is now centred in the Alut Valley.

General Belaieff, the new Russian representative at Headquarters, regards the situation as satisfactory.

AUSTRIAN FRONT PRESSED BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

An Austrian communiqué says the Roumanians have recommenced attacks on the frontier in the region east of Brasso and have pressed back the Austrian front two kilometres at two points.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS SOUTH OF DORNAWATRA.

VIGOROUS STAND AGAINST ASPHYXIATING SHELLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.

An official announcement indicates unimportant operations. The Germans drove the Russians from the village of Mojeika after violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells but were subsequently thrown out.

The Russians progressed somewhat south of Dornawatra and occupied a series of heights.

FUTURE OF POLAND.

GERMAN ASSURANCE FOR NATIONAL EXISTENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

A Viena paper says that Baron Burian replying to a deputation from Warsaw said that the future Kingdom of Poland would only begin to have full national existence after the war. It would be in close connection with the Central Powers in matters both political and military.

SWISS POLES NOT IMPRESSED.

ZURICH, Nov. 5.

The Poles in Switzerland are not impressed and declare that the scheme does not meet their aspirations.

HUNS' PROMISE OF INDEPENDENT POLAND.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED AT WARSAW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

The German Governor-General of Warsaw has issued a proclamation announcing that the Austrian and German Emperors have agreed to establish an independent Poland with hereditary monarchy and constitution and a national army. The frontiers will be defined later.

GERMAN TRAP FOR POLES.

OFFER LIMITED TO RUSSIAN POLAND

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The belated Austro-German offer of Polish autonomy is regarded as dictated by military necessity. It is not thought likely that the Poles will fall into the trap, as apart from the fact that the offer is limited to Russian Poland the proposed organisation of a national army indicates that the whole scheme is merely a device to force the Russian Poles into Austrian and German military service.

It was recently reported that Hindenberg insisted upon immediate Polish levies, demanding 700,000 recruits from this source.

The official "North German Gazette" shows that is the object when it says, "Germany's security demands that Russia shall never be able to use a militarily consolidated Poland as a gate for the invasion of Silesia and West Prussia."

The English papers declare that the proclamation of Grand Duke Nicholas remains the charter for all Polish peoples.

CIVIL WAR IN GREECE

REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO EKATERINI.

ORDER TO ATTACK VENIZELISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 5.

Reinforcements are proceeding to Ekaterini and they have been ordered to attack the Venizelists if the latter refuse to evacuate Ekaterini.

The withdrawal of the Greek army from Thessaly has been postponed pending the establishment of a neutral zone.

ALLIES OCCUPY KATERINA.

WITH A VIEW TO AVOIDING BLOODSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 6.

The Allied forces have occupied Katerina, where there has been a collision between the Venezelists and the Greek Government troops, with a view to avoiding bloodshed.

CONSTANTINE PERSECUTING VENIZELISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Royal Government is persecuting the Venizelists. Twenty-five officers are at present imprisoned and one was executed at Ekaterini before the Venizelist occupation. A decree dismisses from the Army and Navy officers joining M. Venizelos.

King Constantine presided at a protracted council of ministers and party leaders and discussed the question of handing over the light flotilla to the Allies.

THE FIGHTING ON THE CERNAREKA.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Serbian communiqué says that positive information has been received that in the latest fighting on the left bank of the Cernareka the Germans suffered enormously.

THE CONNEMARA-RETRIEVER COLLISION.

SOLE SURVIVOR'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Connemara left Greenore at eight o'clock on Friday evening for Holyhead with passengers, who included nine soldiers returning from leave and livestock.

The collision occurred half an hour later off Cranfield Point outside the Carlingford Bar. The sole survivor, James Boyle, had a miraculous escape. He was unable to swim but managed to seize a boat and cling to it until it drifted close to the shore at Cranfield where he was seen in moonlight and dragged ashore in semi-conscious condition by chain of rescuers dashing into the surf.

Some of the cattle and sheep from the Connemara scrambled ashore terribly exhausted but they were soon browsing and apparently little the worse.

DEATH OF LORD CLANMORRIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The death is announced of Lord Clanmorris.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

EXTENSION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

8,982 PRISONERS IN FOUR DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

An Italian official statement says:—

The enemy five times attacked on the slopes of the Cimabocche. All attacks were driven off with heavy loss.

We extended our occupation of the territory south of the Oppachiasella-Castagnavizza road and took two hundred prisoners.

PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE JULY 6,

The total number of prisoners captured on the Julian front since August the 6th is 40,363 of whom 1,008 are officers. We have taken 8,982 prisoners in the last four days including 270 officers.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The weather is now bad on the Italian front where heavy rains and mist are hampering operations. The Austrians are now attempting a diversion in the Trentino where five attacks at one point have been repulsed.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR TONNAGE.

620 VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The report of Lloyd's Register states that 620 vessels of 2,282,709 tons are now being built under the supervision of the Register, the largest output in the history of the Society. The output of the United Kingdom remains far below the normal but the figures show the success of the efforts of neutrals, particularly the United States, to cope with the increasing demand for tonnage.

GERMAN SUBMARINE STRANDED.

BLOWN UP BY CREW ON WEST COAST OF JUTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.

A German submarine stranded on the west coast of Jutland and the crew blew her up after unsuccessful efforts had been made by torpedoboats to take her off.

SIR BRYAN MAHON.

NEW C-IN-C IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is officially announced that Sir Bryan Mahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in succession to Sir John Maxwell who takes up the Northern Command.

The G.C.B. has been conferred on Sir John Maxwell.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Clan liner Clan-Leslie and the Harrison liner Statesman have been sunk.

The Clan Leslie is a steel-screw steamer of 3,937 tons. She was built in 1902 for Messrs. Cuyzer Irvine and Co.

The Statesman is a steel-screw four-masted steamer of 6,153 tons. She was built in 1895 for the Charente S.S. Co., Ltd.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The presidential campaign has concluded.

Dr. Wilson deprecated the discussion of foreign policies by self-called statesmen, who scattered tinder while the world was ablaze.

Both candidates dwelt on the tariff question, Dr. Wilson taunting the Republicians with the advocacy of a high protective tariff. Mr. Hughes declared that the only hope of the American workman not succumbing to foreign competition after the war was a tariff at least equivalent to the difference in the price of labour in America and abroad.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBATE ON ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

SIR IBRAHIM'S VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST CHAIRMAN'S COMMENT.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered the Administration Report for the year 1915-16.

The Chairman said the report contained no new features and it ran on the same lines as in the previous year.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the reference to the Parel Road scheme was open to objection in that it was one-sided. It had been stated that the scheme was "strenuously opposed by a section of the public," while, as a matter of fact, it was opposed by the entire public of the city of Bombay. They saw no virtue in the scheme and they opposed it altogether. He (the speaker) asked the Chairman to point out a single instance in which Government had not supported the official majority of the Board. The scheme had been sanctioned in spite of the strong and unanimous protest of the Corporation and other public bodies and he had no intention of referring to it again but he was compelled to do so on account of a one-sided statement having been put in an official document. They were bound to take exception to the one-sided statement that the scheme had been opposed only by a "section of the public."

The Chairman enquired to what particular part of the first paragraph Sir Ibrahim objected.

Sir Ibrahim said he objected to the whole of it.

WANTED FACTS, NOT COMMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha thought the Chairman should have stated facts and not made comments in the report. The public contended that the Trust should not construct wide roads till the slums had been improved. The whole of the public of Bombay, including the Municipal Corporation, had objected to the scheme, while the Chairman wrote in the report as if only a few people had objected. There was the insinuation to that effect.

The Chairman said he had made no such insinuation.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said there was that insinuation in the report.

The Chairman said if they objected to the words "small section" he had no objection to say "a large section."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he could quote resolutions passed by this Board that the Trust's moneys should not be spent on road-widening schemes. That should have been brought out in the report, though, of course, for the last two years or so that policy had not been adhered to. He moved that the consideration of the first paragraph be postponed till he submitted another conveying facts and not comments.

Sir Sassoon J. David enquired if it would satisfy Sir Ibrahim if they said the scheme was opposed by a majority of the Corporation.

Sir Ibrahim said 32 out of 33 members of the Corporation present had opposed the scheme. It was practically the unanimous opinion of the Corporation.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and the Hon. Mr. Wacha suggested certain alterations in the paragraph.

Eventually Sir Ibrahim's proposal was passed.

Consideration of other paragraphs was then taken up.

ARMY GRIEVANCES FROM ADEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons Colonel Yate asked why the special field service allowance given to Indian troops in Mesopotamia and Egypt was withheld from those at Aden and Sheikh, why officers invalided from Aden were compelled to take privilege leave in lieu of sick leave, and why the officers at Aden were charged income-tax and the troops not allowed free postage elsewhere than to India.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had not the information required to answer fully but would enquire.

SINKING OF THE GENISTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Admiralty states that the German naval report, dated the 4th November, of the sinking of a small English cruiser off the west coast of Ireland on the 23rd October, evidently refers to the Genista which was officially reported as lost on the 26th October.

WOLFRAM REEFS LOCATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A telegram from Sydney says numerous wolfram reefs have been located in the northern territory. Sixty-two tons have been produced in the past eighteen months.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

SITTING AT CAWNPORE.

PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 6.

The Indian Industrial Commission arrived at Cawnpore last evening. A public sitting was held this morning in the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. to examine witnesses.

Dr E. G. Hill, Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Muir Central College, Allahabad, the first witness examined to-day in the course of his statement, answering questions regarding the advantages of research abroad, said:—

"There can be no advantage in conducting researches in England if the Indian institutes are adequately staffed and fitted but it is hopeless to expect one or two men to tackle, say all the chemical problems of a country like India. The efficiency of any research institute increases enormously out of proportion to the increase in the staff and what is needed in India is institutions which are large enough and I mean large in every sense of the word."

Giving his opinion about technological institutions Dr. Hill said:—

"I think technological and research institutions should not be allowed to develop as separate units. It is far more advantageous to have one institute with a staff of 100 than five institutes each with a staff of 20. Experience in Europe and America has proved this beyond question. It is true that Bangalore is not very central but I consider it much wiser to develop this one institute than to start new institutes in North India unless the Tata Institute were to become very highly specialised (say iron and steel). In such a case I should welcome a large special institute in North India. I would have such institutes imperial in character."

Dr. Hill further said that every encouragement should be given to Government technical and scientific experts to study the conditions and methods in other countries.

INDIANS AND RESEARCH WORK.

Replying to a question put by Sir Thomas Holland, Dr. Hill said it would be better to have research work carried on in India than in England. Answering another question witness said it was most essential to consult business men as to what they wanted. He did not think that the Board of Scientific Advice with the changed constitution would secure any useful purpose. To some extent it would suit their purpose if they had sub-committees for separate subjects like chemistry, etc.

Replying to Sir Dorab Tata witness said that a research institute should be principally supported and maintained by Government. Answering further he said that a research institute should principally aim at imparting general scientific education and should not try to specialise.

In answer to Sir Fazulbhoy witness said some of the Indians were very capable to carry on research work but under supervision.

Mr. C. T. Allen, representing the North India Match Factory at Bareilly, the weekly newspaper "Commerce" of Calcutta and the Cawnpore Fibre Co. Ld., who was examined after Dr. Hill, in the course of his statement referring to the question regarding the raising of capital said: "There was no difficulty in raising capital from British sources but complete failure in an attempt to raise capital from Indian sources under the best auspices. I suggest that the best ways of interesting Indian capital, would be by printed propaganda and advertisement through unofficial media which in turn would be recognised and assisted by Government and its officers, (b) by the systematic introduction in any form of advertisement for subscription of capital of the name of one or other of the sound banking institutions of this country."

FINANCIAL AID BY GOVERNMENT.

Asked what experience he had of financial aid by Government to industrial enterprises, witness said his experience was extremely disappointing.—"The refusal by the Government of India of a request for a loan during the war period of two lakhs to help to maintain a pioneer industry. The loan had the backing of the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces and unquestionable security."

Witness further said that his experience of the advantages of research abroad was satisfactory in the one or two instances when samples of fibre were submitted for valuation and comparative purposes. Its advantages were that it was very much in touch with the world's markets.

Replying to a question as to what organisations he would recommend for the future development of industries in the United Provinces, Mr. Allen said he would recommend a Director of Industries, also a Board of Industries with the Director of Industries as Chairman, the Board to be composed of two European and two Indian members of the province who are practically interested in Industries, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, one official and responsible representative of forests and agriculture, and the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. The Board should be advisory without budgetted funds but its recommendations should receive far more consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor and his financial advisers in the future than they had in the past.

Replying to another question, he said until the enormous unused products of the forests in India have been fully opened up and placed at the disposal of the country it should be made penal for that department, either provincial or imperial, to show a surplus in the annual budget. All returns should be sunk in the development of and opening up of forest resources in conjunction with private enterprise.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mookherjee witness said that the prospectus of the Bareilly Match Factory was issued to the public but no actual figures were given to the public as to the data by which they could find out whether the concern was going to be successful. Replying to a further question he said that for the purposes of the development of industrial enterprise in the near future the Government should encourage the banks by backing them by giving them money. He was in favour of the establishment of industrial banks and said he would submit a scheme to the Commission.

Replying to Sir Dorab Tata witness said that when he said that he experienced difficulty in raising capital from Indian sources he did not mean to generalise about capital being shy in India, but he was only talking of the United Provinces.

In reply to a question put by Sir Fazulbhoy witness said he hoped that Government should not recognise more than two Chambers of Commerce in one province. If there were many such Chambers at one place they would fight among each other in making representations.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF AIDED INDUSTRIES.

The Hon. Mr. L. P. Watson, Managing Director, Cooper Allen and Co., and President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, who was examined next, in the course of his statement referring to the raising of capital said: "I have from time to time been associated with schemes for raising capital for industrial enterprises, and there has never, in my experience, been any difficulty in getting the capital required. Sound business propositions have drawn the capital required, mainly from business men." Dealing with the question of Government control he said: "Where financial aid has been rendered to an industry I consider that Government should so long as the industry remains indebted to Government, exercise some control over its operations. I cannot think, however, that it would be either in the best interests of Government or the industry to appoint Government Directors. Government control should in my opinion be confined to a general audit of accounts, particular attention being given to (1) the checking of raw material prices, (2) the fair distribution of charges such as salaries, wages, steam power, etc., (3) the total cost of production, (4) the selling price of the finished article. The Government auditor would be able to decide whether the industry was being run on economical and ascertained lines without interfering with the actual management of the industry."

Continuing Mr. Watson said: "I would suggest that factories pioneered by Government, should be handed over to private capitalists or companies as soon as there is reason to believe that they have reached a profit earning stage. There are certain factories such as those employed in the manufacture of munitions etc., which might with advantage to the State continue to remain entirely under direct Government control and management, but I would strongly urge that where political reasons do not enter into their calculations Government should not under any circumstances convert industrial undertakings into permanent Government institutions. The management of a Government factory is generally speaking composed of units working under conditions which put a distinct barrier in the way of industrial development. Inspectors-General, Superintendents and Overseers are all pensionable employes of Government and although I do not for a moment wish it to be inferred that I regard this as likely to kill initiative, I do maintain that it fails to produce that desire for betterment which actuates the average business man and which is the fundamental principle governing all industrial development. The history of India's industries and that of Cawnpore in particular provides ample and conclusive evidence of this."

Referring to the question whether there should be any limitations as to Government aid to a new enterprise if it competes with an established external trade, witness said:

"There should not in my opinion be any limitations imposed on Government aid to a new enterprise if it competes with an established external trade provided there is a reasonable prospect of its ultimately becoming self-supporting or if the trade with which it is competing is being bolstered up by bounties or subsidies or protected by tariffs. The effect which the relinquishment of an enterprise might have on kindred industries or the hardships it might entail on labour and so on would necessarily have to be taken into account."

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Continuing the Hon. Mr. Watson said: "My experience of industrial exhibitions in India, is that they afford peculiar facilities for social intercourse but they fail to accomplish to any appreciable extent what should be their prime object, viz, the bringing together of buyers and sellers and I am of opinion that at the present time at all events, Government would hardly be justified in encouraging them. Lists of articles imported by Government should be published and samples made readily available at such centres as may be considered most convenient for the inspection of likely manufacturers. I have no criticism to offer on the rules regulating the purchase of stores by Government departments. Rules are no doubt necessary and I am sure that those in existence are strictly adhered to but we want something more than mere automatic formula to encourage and develop India's industries. There is a feeling in the minds of a good many manufacturers in India that Government notwithstanding the rules laid down, are still purchasing from outside markets large quantities of stores which could be obtained in the country. If this is the case I believe it to be attributable to two main causes,—(1) a want of knowledge on the part of Government buying departments as to what India can produce and (2) ignorance on the part of the manufacturer as to what Government actually requires. If these two disabilities were removed we should hear less in time, of Government's iniquities in passing the local manufacturer over. What I would suggest as a preliminary step is that the superintendents and assistants of all Government buying departments should visit periodically all factories producing goods of the nature of those now purchased from abroad and learn something not only of the goods that are actually being manufactured but of the possibilities of the industries visited. With the knowledge which they would in time acquire and which I would respectfully state they do not at present possess, Government's buyers would be able to very materially reduce their home indents and by doing so encourage and develop local industries to a very marked extent and within a very short period. It would on the other hand be the duty of the manufacturer to study Government requirements more carefully than he has done in the past and this it may be taken for granted he would do if the bare possibility of Government patronage was assured to him. What the manufacturer wants also is a fair comparison of the prices of the articles he produces with those imported by Government and it is incumbent on Government when making comparisons to see that they are allocating a fair proportion of all charges, packing and sea freight, import duty etc., over their home purchases.

THE INDIAN WORKMAN.

The average Indian workman has the knack of acquiring with remarkable rapidity a certain dexterity in the handling and use of tools but he seldom attains to the stage in which he might justifiably be termed a skilled workman. This to my mind is due to various causes,—a lack of real interest in his work and the want of individual taste etc. He generally fails, however expert he may be otherwise, to observe the importance of giving his attention to details. The want of finish in Indian made articles is proverbial and in the trade in which I am employed, that of the manufacture of leather articles, this is the most glaring defect. Personally I don't look for at least some time to come for any very marked improvement in this respect. I have noted, however, with feelings of extreme satisfaction and it has been noted by other employers of labour, that the comparative cleanliness and orderliness in their home lives which has been secured to a percentage of the workmen by the erection of model villages, has been reflected in their work and I am very sure that the skill and efficiency of the labourer is to a very great extent dependent upon healthy cleanly and orderly home surroundings whatever his caste or creed may be. In our factory the steps adopted to improve the labourers' efficiency and skill are those usually obtaining in most factories, viz., good pay for good work and a system of bonuses for exceptionally good work, and so on. Industrial schools should in my opinion be under the control of the Department of Industries."

Mr. E. L. Watson, of Messrs. D. Waldie and Co., was the last witness examined to-day. His evidence principally related to the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CHURCHILL LOOM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with some interest the evidence given by Mr. Churchill of Ahmednagar before the Indian Industrial Commission, since I had an occasion to see the so called "Churchill Loom" about four years ago at the workshop of the American Mission at Ahmednagar. Having served for about a quarter of a century as works-manager and engineer in cotton spinning and weaving mills and having taken some interest in the manufacture and sale of hand looms in the Punjab I examined the Churchill Loom critically with a great deal of interest and came to the conclusion that the loom as designed and made by Mr. Churchill could never be popular and successful amongst those for whom it was intended and made.

Mr. Churchill's original idea was to evolve a hand loom very simple in design and construction and cheap in first cost, and made of such material as could be repaired by a village carpenter or blacksmith. He began by making experiments and approached Government for help, who, if I mistake not, granted him Rs. 60,000 to carry on the experiments which in my humble opinion has turned out to be a failure. Instead of improving upon the premitive simple wooden hand loom, he has ultimately brought out an all-iron loom, very complicated in design and construction, containing ball bearings, springs, cams, cast iron crooked levers and other costly mechanism, which all have greatly added to the cost of the loom and have made the loom irrepairable by village carpenters. There were already several types of English iron hand looms on the market of this country, notably those of Rafael Brothers and Hatersley, which were not successful because they were very heavy and could not be worked by an ordinary Indian weaver continuously for even five or six hours nor could they be repaired by ordinary village artisans. I saw a man at Ahmednagar working a Churchill loom, but it seemed to me that he had to use a great deal of effort to work it, and it was therefore not suitable for men of ordinary physic working in the climatic conditions that obtain in this country. It would be very interesting to have a full statement and account of the expenditure of the princely grant of Rupees sitxy thousand published, as the experiments carried out at Ahmednagar were with the assistance of European carpenters, fitters and foremen who I was told drew from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month out of the grant!

It seems now that Mr. Churchill wants fresh help and capital from Government to put up a demonstration factory, containing a group of hand looms. If these hand looms are meant to work in a group and in a factory, I wonder why people should not go in for a number of power looms worked by a crude-oil engine, with an increased output, and with almost the same initial cost? The price of a Churchill hand loom which is stated to be at least Rs. 150 is certainly prohibitive for a village weaver, and the original idea of providing the poor village weaver with an improved and simple and cheap hand loom by which he could turn out more cloth and earn more wages and by which he could extricate himself from the perpetual debt and clutches of the village "Showkar" has now altogether evaporated in the air, notwithstanding the grant of Rupees sixty-thousand! Is not the time ripe now for creating a Director of Industries and Technical Education for the Bombay Presidency? Why should Government allow such useless experiments to be carried out by so called experts without having some sort of control and supervision of a really good Government expert like a Director of Industries?—Yours etc.

RIKAF.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the repeated declarations of Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member of the Government of India, and the recent speech of Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, on the service which India has rendered to the Empire during the present war, there are croakers who maintain that India has not done her duty by the Empire. A retired Lieutenant-Governor openly declared that while the Colonies were thinking by millions, India thought by half-pennies. Mr. Webb of Karachi has carried his campaign to England from India depreciating Indian contributions and he would not rest satisfied unless we subscribed twenty-five millions to the War Loan. I think that a few facts—as yet unrecognised—had better be remembered by the critics who think that disparagement of India is one piece of service to the Empire and I shall confine this letter to certain facts which are not so well-known as they need be.

The contribution which India has made may be broadly divided under two heads, men and money.

As for men, the question may be viewed in this way. Your readers may be aware of the fact that under the double-battalion system in force in India and in England, every English battalion has twelve companies and Indian battalion eight and that of the twelve companies four companies are told off to depots, two to train recruits for the English Army and two for the Indian Army. This gives roughly a force of 16,000 men belonging to India, maintained in England and paid for at Indian expense. As for the value of this force, there are remarkable expressions of opinions from certain competent critics. In his evidence before the Select Committee of Parliament on East India Finance in 1874, Baron Sandhurst, who was once Commander-in-Chief in India, declared in reply to a question by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman: "If these depots did not exist, if the Army were precisely on the same footing as it was, when I first went to India, some thirty years ago, then all these officers who are now serving for the depots would have to be in India, because we cannot do without them in India. As it is, they are now available as a reserve for India, but instead of being on leave in England they are actually performing service in England and Ireland, and I believe, the service that they perform in England is really of a more important character to English interests than is shown in the mere raining of recruits; this depot in Ireland, as it existed in the midst of a disturbed district, enables me to take military charge of that district, without sending a detachment from another regiment; I say that the duty performed by those officers in that district is a duty done in home defence." Replying to Sir Henry Fawcett, Viscount Cardwell said the same thing before that Committee as the following questions and answers show:—

1759. The men who are in England at the Indian depots, and being trained as recruits for India, constitute a portion of the effective strength of the English Army, do they not?—Yes.

1760. What, then, it really comes to this, that a portion of the men who constitute the strength of the English Army in England is wholly paid for by India?—That certainly is the case.....

1761. Therefore, if I understand your position rightly, it is this that although India does support a certain number of men who constitute a portion of the effective strength of the English Army, and although she supplies to the Army of reserve a number of men of whose training she has paid the entire expense, yet in return for that she gets at least an equivalent compensation, because the English Army is kept up and if India was in difficulty England would be obliged at any moment to come to her rescue?—I am inclined to hold that opinion.

Even this compensation of help is denied by Mr. Stanhope, for in a letter dated 14th February 1888 he informed the Secretary of State for India that it was "far from improbable that the same circumstances which necessitated a mobilisation in India was also render it impossible for this country to part with any considerable portion of the small number of regular troops in the United Kingdom."

The same point was emphasised by Sir Henry Brackenbury before the Welby Commission. He said: "I would wish to state that the Government of India is perfectly aware that, while it is, of course impossible to forecast the precise conditions under which India might be called upon to mobalise, it is far from improbable that the same circumstances which necessitate the mobilisation in India might also render it impossible for this country to part with any considerable portion of the small number of the regular troops in the United Kingdom. It is within my knowledge that there is no misunderstanding between the Government of India and the War Office on this point. I would wish, further, to say that I believe—I can state positively that it was the case a few years ago, and I can believe it to be so now—that all these troops in England are told off definitely to places in the scheme of home defence."

If so, without any chance of any of these troops being sent to India and even while they do service in the United Kingdom, taking their place in home defence, they have been maintained in England at Indian expense. Supposing that these soldiers enlisted at twenty and retired after three years' service in the Colours to form the Reserve of the forces of the United Kingdom, there must at least be five thousand men annually sent out, well-trained and well-drilled and under forty-five years of age there must be no less than one hundred thousand men who have been manufactured into finished articles exclusively at Indian cost and without a single soldier (so far) coming to India. Surely it must be possible for the Government to find out the number of such soldiers who have been so trained at exclusively Indian charge and under forty-five years of age who have been availed of for service during the war.

To this must be added the men trained in India. The history of the controversy about the introduction of the short service system into India and the effects thereof upon the finances of the country, is a long one and I do not propose to travel over that ground. The system was condemned among military authorities by Sir George Balfour, Sir Henry Norman and by the Sir Ashley Eden Commission and by civilians by men like Sir William Muir, Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury. Military experts and Medical experts agreed that the soldier was at his best between 25 and 35 years of age. Statistics, as disclosed before the Welby Commission, showed that the average service of men was a little over 5 years in India, or the soldier retired to the United Kingdom just when he was going to be useful! Of such troops we have on the average about 75,000 men in India. If the soldier arrived in India when he was twenty and put in five years' service in India, the annual draft must be 15,000. Under 45 years of age then, there must be in the United Kingdom 20 by 15,000 or three hundred thousand men. Simple arithmetical calculation shows that there should have been in the United Kingdom, four hundred thousand men under 45 years of age, a fourth of whom had put in three years' service in the colours in the United Kingdom itself, and three-fourths of whom had been trained in the depots in the United Kingdom first, and had further served five years in the Army in India, available for active military duty. Surely four hundred thousand of such men paid for entirely by India form a military strength of no mean value. Here again, it should be possible for the Government to give an account of the men who had served in India, who have joined the Army since the war began.

As for money, the expenses incurred on the Army are partly spent in India and partly in England. In round figures four millions are spent in England under the heads of effective and non-effective charges, and sixteen millions are spent in India. The four millions are spent entirely on the European Army and are incurred on behalf of the European Army located in England, as pensions and allowances of the officers of the Army in India and of the European Officers serving in the Native Army. They include further recruiting charges and other payments to the War Office. It is not possible to say what portion of the sixteen millions spent in India is spent on behalf of the English Army and what on behalf of the Native Army. If we divide it by half and half, which will do no injustice to the European Army, we have eight millions spent on the European Army, which supplies a reserve of 15,000 men to the British Army every year. So, the 400,000 men who should have been available in the United Kingdom for military duty when the war broke out have cost India twenty times twelve millions or two hundred and forty millions!

India's as yet "unrecognised" contribution to the war has then been 400,000 men of all arms, well-trained and well drilled, under forty-five years of age and £24,00,00,000 which it had cost her to manufacture the raw materials into finished soldiers. To this, of course, must be added the account given by Lord Chelmsford in opening the proceedings of his Legislative Council the other day.

I wonder if any, or all the Colonies, has or have, done anything similar to that. I do not comment upon the millions worth of munition orders which the Colonies have secured and the hundreds of millionares and multi-millionares the war has created. But when once India's critics speak disparagingly of her contributions, will they think of what the above figures show. They point a moral, "lest we forget." I am, etc.

S. K. SARMA.

Trichinopoly, 29th October, 1916.

CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF SMALL CAUSES COURT.

PLEADERS' CLAIM FOR ELIGIBILITY

The following resolution was passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Vakils' Association.

That this meeting is of opinion that in view of the present position and status of the Pleaders of the High Court, in the Presidency Towns, there should be no difference between Pleaders and Advocates in respect of their eligibility for appointment as Chief Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes: and considering that a Vakil of the High Court can be and is appointed Judge of his Majesty's High Court, this meeting respectfully suggests to the Government of India to introduce as soon as possible the necessary amendment in the Presidency Small Causes Court Act (XV of 1882) removing the restriction against a pleader being appointed to act as Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court.

RAID ON A TEA GARDEN

THREE COOLIES KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

A correspondent writes to the "Englishman":—Last month the Harmutty Tea garden north of Lakhimpur was raided at night by the Duflas. Three coolies were killed and five houses burnt down. The labour force bolted as well as the staff. The police are inquiring into the matter. The frontier officer visited the scene of the occurrence. We gather that the raid was the sequel to some trouble with the Dufla labourers, some of whose tribe sought to retaliate.

HEAVY FLOODS IN BANGANAPALLE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Reports of heavy floods which reached Madras from Banganapalle State, go to shew that on the 31st ultimo the town of Banganapalle was inundated by the breaching of one of the largest tanks in the State, the flood rising about twelve feet in the worst affected part of the town. Some eight hundred houses have been destroyed and many rendered homeless. The loss of property is estimated at about ten lakhs. The loss of human life so far ascertained, comes to about thirty. The State is doing everything to relieve the distressed.

THE ATTACK ON CHALIAPINE.

ROBBERY SUPPOSED MOTIVE.

M. Chaliapine, the great bass singer and the darling of the Russian theatrical public, has been the central figure in a tragedy of real life quite as stirring as any in which he has figured on the stage. The scene of the drama was the Black Sea watering-place Sotchi, where he was spending the end of the summer vacation as the guest of a member of the Imperial Council M. Stahovitch, and, incidentally, working at the translation of the text of Verdi's "Don Carlos," in which he is to appear at Petrograd during the season which is about to open.

In mail week under circumstances which have yet to be fully explained, he was attacked in his room by an unknown native of Georgia, whose motive is believed to have been robbery. There are no authentic details of the scuffle that followed, except the bare fact that Chaliapine made a prompt and effective use of the revolver which he happened to have by him, and shot his assailant dead on the spot. According to one story, the origin of which is, however, doubtful, the famous singer was himself wounded in the hand before he got in his own shot.

The suggestion is put forward that the dead man was the instrument of an organised conspiracy. Members of the theatrical profession, who spent part of the summer in the vicinity in which Chaliapine stayed, say that he several times drew attention to a gang of natives who seemed to be dogging his steps. It is thought that the stories of the enormous fees which his magnificent voice brings him in may have whetted the appetites of a band of professional robbers. On the other hand, he is a tall and very powerful man and not likely to be a very easy victim.

MRS. BESANT'S MESSAGE TO THEOSOPHISTS AT AMRAOTI.

A CHALLENGE TO SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 6.

The Theosophical Conference commenced its proceedings in the Ganesh Theatre at nine in the morning. Mr. Wadia, who has been deputed by Mrs. Besant, as her substitute, made some prefatory remarks and read out the eloquent message of Mrs. Besant. She said:—

I send you written word instead of addressing you in living presence, but the fault is not mine, it lies with your Chief Commissioner, who has used the power placed in his hands for the defence of India as a weapon to suppress our religious liberty, thus departing from the neutrality in religious matters professed by the Government.

After describing the illicit use of the Defence Act Mrs. Besant says:—I challenge Sir Benjamin Robertson to enunciate the reasonable grounds, which, he says, he has for believing that I have gone or am going to do anything prejudicial to public safety. Sir Benjamin like Lord Willingdon keeps his reasonable grounds in the darkness of his Secretariat and has not the courage to come out into the open and state the pretended grounds of his misuse of the Act. Describing the consequent cancellation of arrangements she adds:—Sir Benjamin has done much to turn the Theosophists into Home Rulers—a task which he had never essayed. Perhaps many of us needed that flick of the whip to make us do our duty as citizens of our motherland.

Mr. Wadia after reading the message made a very eloquent speech which drew the applause of the audience.

This evening Mr. Wada speaks on "Why India needs Home Rule."

Mr. Kelkar lectures to-morrow on Home Rule.

WORKING OF DEFENCE ACT.

C. P. CONFERENCE'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 6.

The Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conference to-day at its second day's sitting passed the following resolution:—"This Conference views with grave disapproval the working of the Defence of India Act as exemplified in the recent case of Mrs. Besant excluding her from the Central Provinces and Berar and strongly urges upon Government the immediate necessity of providing effective safeguards against its improper use; and this Conference further requests that the Government should cancel at an early date the order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering these provinces."

The resolution was proposed by Rao Saheb Mahajani and seconded by Mr. N. A. Dravid and Mr. Govindrao Kane.

Mr. Wadia was also invited to speak. He said that by the expulsion order it was the people who were insulted, not Mrs. Besant. He challenged the Government to produce reasonable grounds and emphatically said that there were none. Mrs. Besant was the person who had aroused enthusiasm and earnestness for the political redemption of the people and that was her only sin. Mrs. Besant demanded in sheer justice Home Rule for India. They were fit for Home Rule. They were determined to achieve it and history will unfalteringly pronounce that it was an Irish lady who taught them how to fight and die for their motherland.

The next resolution gave its full support to the reforms memorandum and earnestly urged the Government to deepen and perpetuate Indian loyalty by conferring self-government on Indians, by giving to the people effective control over internal affairs and make the executive responsible to an elected legislature and by placing India on a footing of equality with the self-governing parts of the Empire in inter-imperial affairs.

WAR REDUCES CRIME.

MANY OFFENDERS BEGIN NEW AND MORE PROMISING LIFE.

Glimpses of what the war may have wrought to reform the ways of the wastrel are contained in the Prison Commissioners' report.

One of the notable effects of the war (says the report) on the prison population has been that the receptions are now for the most part confined to the physically and mentally weak. The percentage of strong able-bodied men is comparatively small. If it had been possible to place under scrutiny every case admitted into prison within military age, there is little doubt but that the vast majority of cases would have been found to be physically unfit.

A young burglar, one of a gang of five, told the chaplain of a London prison that his four "pals" had enlisted: two had been killed, and two others wounded. He said he meant to go and "do his bit" as soon as he got out of prison—a promise which he faithfully observed.

The number of prisoners received of military age fell from 61,739 in 1914 to 18,169 during the year ended March 31, 1916.

Last year the number of prisoners received under sentence was only 64,160, as compared with 114,283 in 1914. Since the year 1904, which witnessed the largest number of sentenced criminals—197,941—the total per 100,000 of population of England and Wales has fallen from 586 to 159.

Three main causes seem to have contributed to this result:—The enlistment of many habitual petty offenders; liquor orders; and the great demand for labour, rendering employment easy and well-

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Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes :—

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut D I Backlake, Somersets.
Major F R Collis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Davis, Essex.
Lieut B E Gill, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A J Harris, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H T Knight, Yorkshires.
Captain C V Lyne, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J B Macnamara, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut S Paterson, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R L Pratt, Gloucesters.
Captain G Ravenscroft, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J S Stewart, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G K Welsford, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel C J Wilkie, Oxford and Bucks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F B Coldwells, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W J Macdonnagh, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C K Haldane, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E Christian, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H C Jenkins, Londons.
Second-Lieut F R Kingwell, Middlesex.

DIED.

Captain F W Norton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E Smith, West Kents.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F H Barlow, Lancasters.
Captain H F Blackwood, Yorkshires.
Lieut C B Brewer, Essex.
Second-Lieut I Chevenix-Trench, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A E L Craven, Wiltshires.
Captain O S Cumming, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Ford, Essex.
Lieut J B Girling, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A S S Herbert, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut B G L Hickey, Cheshires.
Major E B Hickox, Essex.
Second-Lieut S G Hine, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut G Kinneir, Manchesters.
Lieut R D Hodgson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R W S Holmes A Court, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut D C Isaac, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut E H Jamison, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E G Jay, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G F Kershaw, Yorkshires.
Captain T G Kirley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T Martin, Field Artillery.
Captain R B Mitchell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H R Nuttall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Oakley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B De H Pickard, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Pritchard, Gloucesters.
Lieut E O Pryce, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Reeves, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G H Roberts, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut R L Scully, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R M Somerset, Yorkshires.
Captain E L Spiers, Hussars.
Lieut N E O Story, Yorkshires.
Lieut F M Turner, Somersets.
Second-Lieut V W Venables, Wiltshires.
Major C E Walker, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut D H Weaver, Essex.
Second-Lieut K B Wilson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut B Wright, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut F Younghusband, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut A M Rees, Essex.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain R C Beech, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S M Cohen, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut N F Currall, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Evans, Essex.
Captain H C Gracey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E W Graham, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut R A C Mathews, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut N R Pomeroy, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut M Quayle, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut T A Ritchie, East Lancs.
Captain A N Scott, East Lancs.
Captain C Waddington, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J M Wilks, East Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut C Gon, Londons.
Second-Lieut J K Tullis, Field Artillery.
Captain O L Whittle, South Lancs.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S M Smith, Londons, should read Second-Lieut H S Martin-Smith, Londons.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A V Cain, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T W Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R Davis, Flying Corps.
Lieut F P Daw, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A B Drewery, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C G Durant, Worcesters.
Captain J B Foulis, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R P Hailstone, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R G Hamilton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D C McColl, Camerons.
Second-Lieut C Pratt, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G J Wright, South Staffs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R D Ardin, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain W B Algeo, Dorsets.
Lieut G A Westlake, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR, NOW KILLED.

Lieut R M MacGregor, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C A Cox, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F O Trenchman, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieut V C Shaw, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut G J Alexander, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut K Bagshaw, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F E M Barford, Essex.
Second-Lieut T Barry, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R L Bellhouse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M M I Body, Field Artillery.
Lieut D R Bomford, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R M Bradner, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R W Broadhead, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H W Brown, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G G Callender, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H F C Colman, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut T G Daniel, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut B J Davies, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J K R Doak, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H F C Donnell, Worcesters.
Captain O D Filley, Flying Corps.
Captain T R Fletcher, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T Flower, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Gibson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H G Gillman, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W F Good, Durhams.
Second-Lieut T B Cravely, Hampshires.
Lieut H L Grogan, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F P Hargreave, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G W M Harpley, Wellingtons.
Lieut R P Harvey, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H D Hawkins, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Hewat, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E Hines, Manchesters.
Lieut-Colonel H S Kaye, Yorks Light Infantry.
Captain R C M Keefe, Manchesters.
Captain B F E Keeling, Engineers.
Captain L A W Knight, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H M Lee, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A J Linnell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G H Link, Monmouths.
Lieut A Lister, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A McCurragh, Camerons.
Second-Lieut D S Milward, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut D N Monks, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J P Oliver, North Lancs.
Major B H Penn, Ordnance Department.
Lieut E A W Plumptre, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G Radclyffe, West Kents.
Second-Lieut D C Rutherford, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C A Smellie, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C A Southern, Londons.
Captain H J Tanner, Somersets.
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Second-Lieut W B Young, Flying Corps.

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WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J F B Delap, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut N F McCarthy, Yorkshires.
Lieut T E Robinson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E W Ware, Wiltshires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain E A H Clay, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J A Thompson, Wiltshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W Black, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E A Carrington, Wiltshires.
Captain W Eadie, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E R Garnett, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut G B T Jardin, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut D I Lyall, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut H T Newton, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J C Scott, Worcesters.
Lieut F N Verran, Wiltshires.

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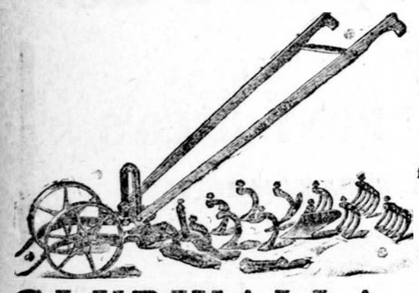

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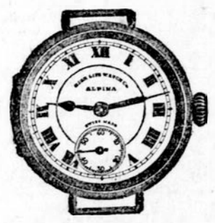

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